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THE NUMISMATIST

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE
FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN
COINS, MEDALS, PAPER MONEY



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JOHN ZUG

Bowie,

Maryland.

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SEPTEMBER, 1937.

No. 9

The Old New Haven Numismatic Society

With A Dissertation On Contemporaneous Numismatics

(An address by Dunbar D. Scott before an assemblage convened to resuscitate the New Haven Numismatic Society, Founded Nov. 25, 1862.)

We are meeting here under circumstances which may be said to be unprecedented. I therefore feel a pleasurable distinction on behalf of the A. N. A. and of the many solicitous collectors elsewhere in Connecticut in helping you reach down into the obscure past and resurrect the creative impulse which flourished in this community seventy-five years ago, to live a fleeting interval, then flicker out of existence without any trace we have yet discovered of its personnel, its activities or tenure of life.



There is no one now alive who could have known of it intimately. So far as documentary evidence is concerned, the details of this incident in the annals of Connecticut are more obscure than the ancient history of the Colony.

We are assembled here partly to pay homage to the whole institution of the medallic arts. Were it not for a medal commemorating the foundation of this pioneer society we, of this generation, might never have known anything of an establishment which ushered in the primary events of our modern existence.

I am showing you a medal which originally came out of a family hoard in Torrington. I venture the opinion that it is home-made for it does not have a pro-

fessional air, and I do not doubt that there have been precision mechanics in this wonderful old town for generations who were clever enough to execute it.

The obverse is conventional and speaks for itself. The reverse contains the face and back of four of the rare old colonial coppers arranged to encircle the obverse of the Washington Half Dollar of 1791. The coppers in the outer circle include the Granby thr'pence of 1737,(1) the Auctori Connec., the Auctori Plebis and the Fugio penny, all of 1787.

How very appropriate and of what historic interest is the reproduction of the Auctori Connec. on the reverse plaque of this medal. It was here in New Haven they were all made between 1785 and 1788(2). It will not be startling news to you if I recall that on October 18, 1785, Saml. Bishop, James Hillhouse and John Goodrich, of New Haven, and Joseph Hopkins, of Waterbury, received exclusive permission from the General Assembly to establish a mint at the foot of East Water Street, on the Bay, for the coinage of copper pennies designated by statute to contain 120 grains each but varying, as a matter of test, between 94 and 144.

Rather promptly Pierpont Edwards, Jonathan Ingersoll, Elias Shipman and Abel Buell were admitted to the company. The following year Shipman and Edwards sold their interests to James Jarvis, who had come up from New York. As the ancient church was supported by the traditional seven pillars, so in this way the ancient and honorable company of moneyers came to have seven directors, with Jarvis in control. The similitude stops there. Otherwise there is nothing comparable between six church deacons from Connecticut and a managing director from New York.

F. G. Markham, of East Hampton and Meriden, another of Connecticut's outstanding "numismatologists," contributed an article to *The Connecticut Magazine* for December, 1902, in which he refers to a mint in Westville and another in Morris Cove, some seven miles distant, which I will not try to reconcile, in this contribution, with the evidence of Dr. Bronson, whom I consider the greater authority.(3)

Markham was probably not a member of the old New Haven Society, for he enlisted at 33 in Company C, 24th C. V., in August, 1862, some three months before the society was organized. He says that the Nova Eborac was struck in New Haven, and he leaves us with the suspicion that they were coined in the Westville mint that was built by Samuel Broome and Jeremiah Platt, two wealthy New Yorkers who took a sub-contract from the Connecticut Corporation.

Markham cites no authorities, but he says it is a matter of record that Abel Buell spent most of his time sinking new dies to replace those which cracked and broke with frequent regularity. The extensive variety of types was due to the fact that he never could or never tried to make perfect duplicates.

Abel Buell, of Killingsworth, probably the most celebrated die-sinker of the colonial period, was also the distinguished but ill-fated precision mechanic who designed machinery that stamped out 120 coins per minute.

In all they coined 28,944 pounds of copper into Connecticut pennies that had a total face value of £3908-6/8. They depreciated in value with surprising rapidity, probably because they were automatically demonetized by the adoption of the Federal Constitution March 4, 1789. The storming of the Bastille July 14, 1789, also gave the French a new money which we shall dignify with the international salute and pass hurriedly on. By about 1820, when we assume the old mint was torn down, the Connecticut pennies passed in commerce for five and six to the cent. To day we pay five and six dollars for some of them.

It is evident the old N. H. Soc. believed that the Auctori Plebis was struck in New Haven. It is well authenticated that the Fugio penny was issued here. The records show that on April 21, 1787, the Treasury Board arranged with James Jarvis for 300 tons of copper coins of this description. Snowden says that a portion of this issue was struck in the mint of Harmon & Buell at Rupert, Vt. They were the last and only coins struck for the Federal Government before the adoption of the Constitution.

All of the Connecticut pennies struck in 1787 had a particular commemorative significance. It was in this year that the Constitutional Convention was held in

(1) This Higley variety with hand-axe reverse used to be humorously referred to as the "Connect-I-cut-my-way-through."

(2) Refer to p. 20 and Plate xii Amer. Numis. Soc. of N. Y. Cat. of Exhibit Jan.-Feb., 1914, for contribution by Geo. C. Ham, of Naugatuck, Connecticut's greatest living authority on colonial coppers.

(3) Consult "Connecticut Currency," a paper of 192 pp. by Dr. Henry Bronson pub. in the Trans. N. H. Colony Hist. Soc., Vol. I, 1865.

Philadelphia and in this year that your ancestry sent Roger Sherman to attend it. The colonies had been separate entities with selfish motives and diversified interests and ambitions. It was not an easy task for a few sagacious political philosophers to convene an assembly designed to compose these differences, and nothing but the common fear of external foes or "a man on horseback" conspired to turn provincialism into patriotism.

The Massachusetts and Connecticut delegates were two weeks late. New Hampshire was ten weeks late, and Rhody did not get there at all. There was something about the anchor they used for an emblem that interfered with the sailing schedule of the Ship of State. Nevertheless, something had to be done. The various State coins were presumably interchangeable but interspersed in the marts of trade were French ecus, livres, sols and deniers, British silver, Portuguese crusadoes, Dutch guilders, ducatoons and rixdalers, called "lion dollars," the omnipresent ryal-of-eight, base coinage from all parts of the world and more different kinds of counterfeit than delegates to the convention.

In four years the Articulate Colonies of America had relegated the Fugio penny with thirteen links to the collector and the United States of America began to issue a coinage with thirteen stars that became the universal standard of exchange.

Seventy-five years after the Constitutional Convention the New Haven Numismatic Society was organized, and seventy-five years later still we are trying to replace lethargy with something that will reincarnate a myth into a life of social and intellectual usefulness in the atmosphere of one of America's greatest seats of learning, culture and refinement.

The medal, which is our inspiration, should be considered as one of the great American rarities, for, while there must be more of them somewhere, there are only three on record today. The second is in the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society of New York, and the other was presented to the Boston Society early in 1863 by a Mr. Champion, Secretary of the N. H. Soc.(4)

We should studiously investigate the career of the Boston Society, the momentary life of the Vermont Society, and the internal strains in contemporaneous clubs to determine, by the law of probabilities, the chances for permanence in any such organization, in which the jealousies among all those who have something to sell must be reconciled with the lurking suspicion of those who have other instincts about buying.

I think we should study the origin and vitality of the impulses which induce coin collectors to create organized clubs. It is even more important to analyze the incidents which cause them to disintegrate.

The obsolescence of the Boston Society, after the pioneers had spent forty years becoming conversant with a past so remote as to lose contact with the influences that shape our destiny, seems to show that very few of the younger generations, who consecrate their lives to colonial coppers and die varieties, even pretend to follow them.

Some business philosopher has discovered that progressive industry and organized society demand youth, for what we admire most in young men is not dignity, experience or comprehension, but enthusiasm. I think Harvey L. Hanson's eulogy of E. R. Wernstrom in last January's issue of *The Numismatist* is the most spontaneous and genuine ovation I have observed as from one collector to another. Let us assume that the climate of Connecticut is not conducive to such outbursts of appreciation and that the members of the old New Haven Society were rugged individualists, unable to find a common denominator to sustain their fixed convictions.

One of the members of the Hartford Society recently resigned because he claimed he wasn't getting anything out of it. I'm not sure if this was an accusation or a confession. We agreed by implication that each member would profit by what he put into it. It was to be an investment in rare coins and rare good will (rare so). There will naturally be leaders and devotees in every club, and the greatest efficiency will be attained when every member becomes a leader—each a specialist in his own particular way. The subject is so vast and intricate, the technical literature so extensive and the ramifications so divergent that the combined wisdom and loyalty of any club will not be more than sufficient to perpetuate its vitality and cement a friendship among those who might otherwise remain at perpetual distance.

We cannot discuss personalities with regard to the little band of pilgrims who have left just a marker, like a cairn in the tundra, then slipped out into Eternity

(4) Read Shepard Pond in *The Numismatist* for July, 1935, p. 427.

spurlos versingt like "Ye Great Shippe" of metacentric displacement; so let us speculate on their surroundings.

What contemporaneous events transpired in 1862 besides the Monitor-Merrimac engagement, Antietam, the Emancipation Proclamation and the Internal Revenue Act that was said to have taxed everything outside the grave?

In that year greenbacks and fractional currency were authorized as an emergency measure by Congressional enactment. The 450 million greenbacks and the 15 millions in fractional currency issued in this period were intended partly to relieve business which had been languishing since the Dred Scott Decision of the Supreme Court in 1856. When President Grant added Jos. P. Bradley and William Strong to the Supreme Court in 1870 it reversed its earlier decision and declared the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional. Specie payment was consequently resumed in 1875. Currency was made redeemable in gold (Jan. 1, 1879), bequeathing to us however a great hoard of fractional scrip which the Government was never asked to redeem.

I am showing you a booklet with cellophane leaves filled with a select lot of smaller denominations. Included in the assortment are three pieces in caricature in which William M. Meredith (Secretary of the Treasury in the Taylor-Fillmore Administration) is done over in the guise of a minstrel, a jockey, and a cardinal.



Mr. Thorson displayed 126 such pieces, from the Markus collection before the Omaha Club last December. It's a State's prison offense to deface American money, but one should be rewarded for defacing a face like Meredith's. No one would ever put it on a commemorative half dollar as something indicative of Liberty. Meisen, in dire need, made money out of porcelain. When the U. S. Mint began making glass half dollars it is no wonder Robinson Crew-so when we issued another in which the face did not control the market value. The thought of Liberty in these sport models is contained in the fact that one is at liberty to return them and have his money refunded if he fails to appreciate the unselfish patriotic impulse back of such proclamation pieces!

Napoleon III began a campaign in Mexico in 1862, resulting in the Maximilian episode, with which you are all familiar. The Maximilian pesos of 1867 are always advertised as "the year of his execution" and held at somewhat above the market as a coin, not to commemorate but to celebrate the bravado and patriotism of Juarez who had him shot at Quaretero.

I am showing you a series of satirical medals(5) that are unretouched stampings from dies by Massonette. They feature the collar and chain of Sedan where Louis Napoleon was surrounded by the German army in 1870 and taken prisoner

(5) See also The Numismatist for June, 1934.

with over a hundred thousand men while the garrison at Metz beat their rifles to flinders on the parapets out of humiliation.

Parbleu, dit Napoleon à Bismarck, how did you know that I was concentrating my forces on Sedan? *Zum lachen, sagt der Prinz Bismark*, you were thoughtful enough to publish the maneuvers in the newspapers last week! Permit us to make Alsace and Lorraine German Crown Provinces, and may we trouble you for 5 milliard indemnity in gold for the trouble it has been to put you in your place. We compromise on Amadeus for the Spanish throne, but the next time you get red in the neck we will bleed you white.

So they took away his eagle of destiny and supplied him with a hoot-owl. Hoot mon! said the Scotch military attache, it's a wise birrd, whatever, that kens his ain faither in France! They could have provided for his escutcheon of pretense a dignified setting hen wearing a cordon rouge. He could have put her in the *coup* he designed in December, 1851, and brooded with her on the fallacy of empire promotion with a field marshal who had a presidential bee in his chapeau.

I secured these oddities from the collection of the late Vaidemar T. Hammer, of Brandford, who is in the same category with J. Coolidge Hills or Jos. C. Mitchelson, who left the State of Connecticut a two-hundred thousand dollar collection that no one ever sees, or, like Newnan Hungerford, who left a relatively smaller collection of standard American types to the Historical Society, or Alfred S. Robinson, who issued a Granby replica in 1861, or Chas. A. Lincoln, who was the only Hartford subscriber to the 1875 edition of Crosby, and others who achieved a considerable local distinction after years of sacrifice and painstaking effort. These gentlemen are destined never to receive the recognition from posterity accorded to Mark Twain, who lived among them and made a greater reputation out of an



imaginary fifty-dollar bill with which he paid for the professional services of a healer who had cured him of an imaginary ailment.

Isabella II, then 32, had been Queen of Spain since childhood. Her uncle, Don Carlos the Pretender, invoking the Salic Law of the ancient Franks, had made more trouble for her from without than the republicans from within. Her Court in 1862 consisted of a succession of palace intrigues which gave her a deservedly bad name. The Union-Liberals had a majority in the Cortes at this time, but it was only a fleeting incident in the long struggle between a decadent nobility and a people of increasing intelligence who realized they had lost nearly all of Spanish America through the combined despotism of church and state which they were, as a matter of fact, feeling too oppressively themselves.

A hundred years ago, when Isabella was 7 and her mother, Maria Christina, was Queen Regent, Spain fell into the grip of a devastating civil war, so frightful that those who were credited with liberal views were either butchered, driven to suicide or died of cholera. On the Pillars of State which adorn the Spanish dollar there had been inscribed on ornamental scrolls, "Plus Ultra," which means "more beyond."

When Charles V invented this device he had in mind more dominion, more power, more wealth, but by 1837 the meaning had become more hideous than the Spanish Inquisition, which began with the discovery of America, continuing as an institution of the church down to 1834, when it was transferred by implication to Don Carlos and the state.

A contemporaneous writer used the Pillars of State as the portals of a sepulcher and inscribed a new dedication: Here lies one-half of Spain, killed by the other half; here lies freedom of speech, opinion and discussion; here lies commerce, valor, industry, faith, genius, a still-born constitution and the hope of domestic happiness

in a tangled pile—the architecture of hell! Only the dead enjoy liberty in Spain. R. I. P.

I am showing two of the contemporaneous Isabella dollars, technically known as 20 Reales de Vellon. The first was issued during the celebration of her marriage. Palmerston, for Victoria, and Guizot, for Louis Phillippe, tried to induce her to marry the Duke of Cadiz (a dissolute descendant of Phillip V), for no issue was expected from such a union, but she was persuaded by the Pope to marry her cousin, Prince Francisco Bourbon d'Assisi, a eugenic handicap that added very little to the situation.

Perhaps you can discern in her features the Bourbonic plague. Her father was the autocrat who abolished Napoleon's liberal Constitution of 1812 and restored the Inquisition. Her mother, Maria Christina of Naples, was Ferdinand's cousin and fourth wife. We never had anything in America since the interlocking directorates that approached the intimacy of relationship among this exclusive clique of royal paranoiacs.

The coinage of 1868 (her last) was issued just as President Johnson was urging General Grant to become Secretary of War in Stanton's place. It is curious that Seward believed himself greater than Lincoln and that Stanton was certain enough of his superiority over Johnson to help Thaddeus Stephens institute impeachment proceedings in that year.

I am heedlessly crowding out a most interesting consideration with regard to these coins. During the regency of Joseph Bonaparte (1808-15) there was created a new decimal subdivision of Spanish money. The old piece-of-eight or Peso Duro ("hard cash") known also as the Duro de Plata or dollar of silver contained 377 grains of pure silver, giving it a supremacy over the 5-franc piece in the proportion of 377: 347.2.

To distinguish the new coinage from the abundant purity of the old system it was given the derisive name of peso-de-vellon (dollar of billon) after an ancient Castilian base coin called a vellon. However it served a useful purpose. Peru and Mexico both gained their independence in 1821 and silver was becoming less plentiful. A silver salvage of nearly 8% per peso seemed doubly desirable.

The old peso or piastre of 8 reales was re-coined into a 5-peseta piece of 20 reales in which each peseta (little peso) of 4 reales-de-vellon should have a parity with the franc at our equivalent of 19.3 cents. It was one of the first incidents in the program to calibrate the money values of Europe on the basis of the franc. The scheme approached a culmination in 1862 but where is it today? A year ago the franc itself was quoted at the so-called gold export value of 6.59 depreciated cents and today it has been readjusted to a new low of 3.75. We had to establish a Bank of International Settlements (B. I. S.) to cope with a situation maddening in complexity and instability.

Isabella's daughter, Eulalia, visited America in 1893 as Spain's official delegate to the World's Fair. Her son, Alphonso XII, was a short-lived incompetent, and one of her great grandsons is now a chattering under-privileged prince conducting incoherent arguments about the divine right of kings. Her grandson, Alphonso XIII, became king on the day of his birth in 1886. He was exiled in 1930 in the dawn of the Second Spanish Republic which is just now fighting for an existence in a pendulating contest that began perhaps when Drake destroyed the Invincible Armada in 1588 or when Schley piled up the wreckage of Cervera's Fleet on the Cuban shores in 1898.

I am displaying the Cuban Souvenir Peso struck in the Philadelphia mint in 1897. It anticipated the Cuban Independence by about a year. We remark about the German iron medal showing the sinking of the Lusitania as of May 5th, anticipating the tragedy by two days, but here is a similar infraction of polite international relations which shows us distinctly two modern examples of how numismatics not only commemorate but forecast historical events.

There is a temptation to interrupt the continuity of this argument long enough to go back to the ascension of Pius IX in 1846. He had precise ideas about a consolidation of all the Italian provinces with the Church States under a papal supremacy. A great wave of revolution convulsed all of Europe in 1848. The contagion in Rome so alarmed him that he fled to Gaeta, in the Kingdom of Naples. In his absence Garibaldi and the celebrated patriot, Mazzini, assisted the constituent assembly to proclaim a Republic late in 1848 and to formally institute the new Government on February 9, 1849.

Here are three of their coins which I secured out of the Hammer Collection. The bronze 3-bajocchi is beautifully designed and deserved a longer life. The

obsidional squares are silver plated and crudely clipped from brass strips. The vignette represents Romulus and Remus, the traditional founders of Rome, who were said to have been suckled in infancy by a she-wolf. These pieces may be considered rare, for the Third Roman Republic expired July 14, 1849.

It was then the imperial French troops occupied Rome and restored Pius to the Vatican. We get an idea of the significance of this political maneuver if we try to imagine the U. S. troops occupying Mexico on the Fourth of July and restoring the throne to the heirs of Augustin de Iturbide.

The people in the papal states had been demanding a voice in the temporal government. To the clergy this was unthinkable. "A liberal pope?" said Metternich, "there is no such thing." His Holiness instituted a policy of embittered reaction and measures of repression were administered by the apostolic hierarchy; but it was ill-timed and ill-advised.

Through the diplomatic strategy of Count Cavour and the military genius of Garibaldi a portion of the *Patrimonium Petri* was absorbed in 1860. When the French troops evacuated the district, on the fall of the Empire in 1870, the remnant of the pope's earthly dominions returned a plebiscite of 150:1 in favor of annexation. So Victor Emanuel II of Sardinia, Piedmont and Savoy marched into Rome amid the trampling feet of armed forces that still agitate the seismograph from the vicinity of Vesuvius.



The Pope thereupon promulgated the Doctrine of Infallibility, which perhaps was fallible in itself, for it gave the opposition a chance to recall the fact that up to 1826 every book referring to the rotundity of the earth or the relative stability of the sun in space was catalogued in the *Index Expurgatorium*.

Many men have thought themselves infallible. It was said of Charles I that there never was a man so fallible who believed so resolutely in his own infallibility. Alexander of Macedon went down into Egypt, pressed a bag of silver tetradrachms into the palms of the high priest and told him he was the son of a god. There was never any question about the authenticity of the claim, for they had in hand ample evidence of his divine origin. Alexander's mother, however, never took any stock in this kind of propaganda.

In 1862 Victoria was celebrating her silver jubilee. It is said of Victoria that her profile has been engraved on a greater number of coins than any other person who has ever lived. It is not surprising, therefore, if I leave so vast a subject and hurry on to Alexander II, who by this time had been Czar of all the Russias for seven years.

It may have been Nesselrode's dying wish. At any rate on the day before Lincoln's first Inauguration, Alexander signed a ukase setting at liberty some 20-

millions of serfs who had been attached to feudal estates, like chattels, for centuries. The deed should have been regarded as an act of deep contrition, but the hydra of nihilism crept up from the marshes of the dim past, tracked him for twenty years and finally gave him "a good blowing up."

Wilhelm I had just succeeded his brother Frederick Wilhelm IV as King of Prussia. He was destined to become Emperor of all Germany and escort that country to the heights of international fame. It was the career of a meteor that illuminated the sky for near half a century with science, medicine, industry, and navigation when it fell in a debacle of overconfidence.

We always say in American sales campaigns, and I can venture the prediction with regard to this Society, that if one is not saturated with his program and aggressively confident of success, he is licked before he starts; so we should not malign the Germans for over-confidence, for they were overwhelmed.

The devastation of that political and economic crash we shall now review as we study the debasement of a coinage that had once represented national honor and racial pride. I am submitting for your inspection and edification a group of German inflation coins taken out of the vortex of her financial frenzy. I believe they are nearly unique in this country, for I assume they represented a part of her treasury reserves against which so vast a distribution of scrip was issued.

The notgeld(6) might be caught up like thistledown and dissipated in the four winds of heaven, but such coins as these, remelted, were held beyond doubt for substantial future reserves.

I have no confirmation that this inflationary stamping was an official act of the German Reich. It has the earmark of a great probability, but it may have been a hoax like the cartwheel on our "Bryan Dollar." We are certain that when the silver coinage was increased in 1900 from 10 marks to 15 marks per capita it was the intention to melt down these old-time thalers, and we know it as a historical fact that in 1907 the old thalers of both denominations were deprived of their legal tender quality.(7).

Controlled inflation, calculated to sustain her loans, began with the outbreak of the war and lasted until some time after the Armistice, but this super-inflation incubus began in 1921-22, culminating in 1923 as the French were occupying the Ruhr and Primo de Riviera was assuming the Dictatorship of Spain. When the Reparations Commission fixed Germany's war indemnity at 132-thousand-million gold marks, money values dropped so rapidly that by November 20, 1923, the mark was quoted at 11 trillion 700 billion to the dollar. To avoid too much hysteria in the upper brackets of "high finance" it was stabilized at 4 trillion 200 billion to the dollar or about one-trillionth of its original value.(8).

By this kind of benevolent legislation housewives knew exactly how worthless her husband's wages were and relieved of the dreadful anxiety each morning that it would not require another million marks to buy zwei-back und weiner schnitzel for breakfast.

As a matter of fact the German people were not conscious that their money was falling steadily to abyssmal depths. They thought a mark was a mark and that they were suffering from a monstrous price inflation due to Uncle Shylock's corner on gold and essential goods. They blamed every conceivable influence in preference to the real and awful fact that their money was worthless. Those who conceived the idea of promoting this desperate procedure for the ultimate purpose of paying off loans and debts with cheap money suffered most severely in the general confiscation that destroyed all the fictitious gains with the real ones.

Unless Germany has a sinking fund in Spandau the present gold reserves of the reichsbank may be estimated at from 65 to 70 million marks, representing a coverage of about 1½ per cent. How they maintain a gold standard on this basis is not for me to explain. Such a state of affairs could not survive one of our bank holidays, but they are doing business with foreign countries mainly on the expedient of trade balances which allows gold to enter but not to depart. We loaned her some money to help pay back a part of what she owed US, then broke down completely and declared a moratorium! A lot of these complications go over my head,

(6) Mr. Dewey exhibited a collection at the Westchester Club last December and Mr. Bullions at Pittsburgh in January. See also Wm. Schild in *The Numismatist* for March of this year.

(7) See *Money and Banking*, T. J. Holdsworth, 1917, p. 21.

(8) Read "Kemmerer On Money," J. C. Winston Co., Phila., 1934.



but it strikes me that while Russia occupies the position of second gold producer (9) after So. Africa and the U. S. buys the bulk of the rest of the available world supply, Germany will not be able to acquire enough gold reserve to participate in another war right away.

None of us can comprehend the astronomical magnitude of the inflation of which I have given you a glimpse. The deflation of the British pound in 1931 and our own experiment with 59-cent dollars in 1934 were the belated repercussions of this whirlwind in the stratosphere of fiat currency. I am one of the intellectual mediocrities who begin to comprehend the side plays long after the game is over, but it seems to me now that the vast bulk of the world's gold reserves reside in France, Russia, Great Britain and the U. S. (10). It also seems conclusive that there will be no wars in the extended future unless the countries who have the gold consent to finance it.

It has taken me all of this time also to hesitatingly conclude that the American dollar was reduced as it was so that the British pound could be loosely pegged near to its original ratio of 4.87. If international currencies are not stabilized, even by an expedient, then foreign commerce becomes a gamble. Deflation at any rate stimulates exports because the foreigner can buy for gold at 59 what previously cost him 100. Likewise it discourages imports because a 59-cent dollar does not have the purchasing power abroad it originally possessed. These are primary economic principles, but the surging undercurrents of commerce do not always comply with them.

Let us revert to the coins and try to adhere to our legitimate sphere of speculation. The 5-mark piece of Kaiser William II had a post-war value of a billion. It gave rise to the sobriquet of "Kaiser Bill-ion" or "Kaiser Bill." The double thaler of his grand-uncle was inventoried at a trillion, as also the rather rare 5-mark piece coined for Neu Guinea. This had a marvelous bird of paradise on the reverse, but the counterstamping process has sadly ruffled its plumage. The vereins-thaler of King Anton was valued at a million marks, and the reichs-thaler of the Kaiser's great-grandfather was valued at 500,000, while his own 3-mark piece passed for 100,000.

When an ordinary business firm goes into bankruptcy, the receivers take an inventory of assets and liabilities and pay off creditors on a percentage basis; but when a government defaults its obligations it readjusts its monetary resources to fit a situation imposed, not by the World Court but by a desperate necessity in which the sky is the limit.

(9) Note—Russia is creating the greatest concern among some of the world's political economists and statesmen of finance. At the beginning of the great depression, when there was not a tenth enough gold in circulation to supply the world's requirements, she was producing annually around 1½ million ounces; but by 1936 she had stepped up production nearly 580 per cent. with reckless disregard to cost.

When the President advanced the mint price the theoretical gold content of the dollar was reduced; therefore, the cost of staple commodities had to advance, creating a situation, in turn, favorable to an advance in wages. When the price of so fundamental a commodity as gold advances sharply it presupposes a critical scarcity which actually did exist. At the present acceleration in world production, however, a scarcity may be transformed into an abundance, if individuals are not allowed to hoard it, when we may be confronted with a crisis of an entirely different nature.

The talk about reducing the mint price can only be advanced by those who would like to increase the gold content of the dollar and reduce the commodity price level. It would be warranted in an overproduction of gold in the very indefinite future, but this is just now beside the point. In the present contingency the proposal is designed to scare out of hiding over two hundred millions that still lie buried in personal or corporate hoards.

(10) Note—There is not an emphatic numismatic significance to this collateral argument, but it is otherwise so important that we feel constrained to assign space for the record of a few very essential historical facts. Contingent upon the Treaty of Lusanne in 1934, in which Germany's war debts were practically cancelled, France, England and the U. S. finally entered into a Tripartite Pact last September to devote the influence of their Stabilization or Equalization Funds to the equilibrium of world trade. It seems incumbent upon these greater nations to assume this responsibility, for they possess four-fifths of the world's visible gold supply as follows:

United States	12,290 million dollars
Great Britain	3,520 million dollars
France	2,850 million dollars
All others, including Russia	4,300 million dollars

The figures represent approximate estimates on the best available information in the mid-summer of 1937.

Nations are stimulated to war by greed, vengeance, prejudice and vanity, or as they prefer to insist, to save their honor; but if a war is lost, honor is lost with it and bills of indebtedness become *chiffons de papier*.

The 3-mark piece at the lower left, dated 1922, is a thin aluminum disc struck to commemorate Constitution Day (Verfassungstag August 11). It marks the earlier stages of an inflation program that terminated in a world calamity. By 1923 the same disc was stamped up to 500 marks and a slightly smaller disc, as shown above, issued at 200 marks. Here was a coin which we will call *ersatz geld*(11) of about the intrinsic value of a pants button passing for the equivalent of \$50.00. The 1-mark piece in the center of the lower row is coin silver and marks the return to convalescence in 1924.

The aluminum pieces were presented to me by one of my associates in the Hartford Society who fought perilously along the Hindenburg Line in the perpetuation of an ages-old conflict that has necessitated the construction of another Chinese Wall in the very heart of the world's civilization.(12)

Around the edge of French coinage until some time before the war there was engraved "*Dieu Protege La France*," and until recently German coinage had the edge inscription "*Gott Mit Uns*." Whether this is a prayer or a proclamation we conclude there is a maladjustment in the Kingdom of Heaven and that the identity of these ideals and the diversity of their application can be settled only by something like a 5-to-4 decision.

Bishop Freeman says that this U. S. A. is now a pagan country, and it has been said frequently that people and governments are not now depending, as in the past, on some sort of Divine partiality or intervention. About the edge of the diminished 5-mark piece of the most recent German coinage as above there is engraved "*Gemeinutz geht vor Eigenutz*," which means that co-operation is more



greatly to be desired than rugged individuality. Much depends of course upon what basic principle co-operation is desired, but this is human propaganda and not the inspiration of divine partnership even though it is associated with the Potsdam Garrison Church in whose crypt the body of Frederick the Great lies buried.

The democratic Weimar Constitution (originally compiled in 1848) was apparently allowed to exist in principle from its re-creation in 1919 up to 1934 when Hindenburg died, crying in his heart for his Emperor, although he had sworn to adhere, and did adhere, to the spirit of Weimar.

As I interpret the evidence the Potsdam coin was not issued to commemorate the death of Weimar with Hindenburg but to celebrate and sanctify the 21st of March, 1933, when Hitler's personal administration was launched on a sea of trouble with the blessings of an army chaplain and the thunderous acclaim of every garrison throughout the Reich.

L'Envoi

Until I discover more authentic information I shall assume that Dr. Henry Bronson, whose monograph previously mentioned left him undying fame in our fraternity, was the founder of the New Haven Numismatic Society; was presum-

(11) *Ersatz* means substitute or duplicate. This is our designation. There is no such term in use in Germany.

(12) Note—The stupendous subterranean citidels of the Maginot Line extend for about 400 kilometers along the international boundary from Belgium to Switzerland. This formidable defense against tanks, the impregnable resistance to remote cannonade, and the hurricane of death against frontal attacks has possibly induced Germany to consider another "*Drang noch Osten*." (See *Atlantic Monthly*, February, 1937).

ably its first president and that there may have been some economic reason beyond his control why the society faltered and collapsed.

When the Government suspended specie payments in 1862 both gold and silver coins disappeared from circulation. By 1865 the purchasing power of the dollar had fallen to 40 per cent. as compared with 1860, precisely as it did in 1920 compared with 1913. One reason for the persistence of the greenback doctrine of finance was due to the fact that a gold standard does not have the slightest effect on these staggering fluctuations in the "price level."

On the other hand, the dissolution may have been due to personal proclivities inherited from the early settlers who experienced internal dissensions of their own.

In the reign of James I and Charles I it was said, if one listened to heresy against the church they cut off his ear, and if he spoke sedition against the government his tongue was cut out. Theophilus Eaton and the Revd. John Davenport wished to establish a new colony in the wilderness governed by Mosaic Law which demanded an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. By comparison it was a faltering step toward religious freedom and political liberty in the New World.

There were plenty of transgressors who were sentenced to the stocks, the pillory, the whipping-post and the jail. Some of them were so frequently and continuously in jail they moved out of the colony altogether and founded the town of Milford in 1640—just after The Fundamental Agreement had been drawn up in Robert Newman's barn.

Davenport's idea of a state governed by dictation from the pulpit, I venture to say, was a discordant note in Hooker's hymn of the commonwealth. Christ was not the Chancellor but the propitiation for our sins. The scheme was never very popular in Rome but much more permanent. Here we observe, as Hilliary Belloc would say, a very slight contrast between the British catholic and the Roman catholic temperament.

The Revd. Samuel Eaton, brother of the Governor, wished that all freeholders should have the right of franchise without regard to church affiliations. He was the ally of Hooker, participating in one of the first proposals to separate the church and state in America.

The money they used was mostly British silver, together with some of the coinage of Phillip III, who had driven the Moors out of Spain (1630) just eight years before New Haven was founded. The Moors are just now receiving a rather overcordial invitation to return to Spain and travel unrestrained up the road of pillage and revenge.

Trading with the Indians the early colonists also received more or less wampum that had a value of unstable character. The black beads were three to a penny, the white, six, or estimated at 5/- per fathom in the string. It was difficult to transact business with bleached wampum, so it was mostly used to put on the contribution plate in church. Think of the sedate John Punderson, one of the seven pillars, depositing with reverential awe, half a peck of clamshell beads at, say, 18/6 per peck! It was used for small change as late as 1704 (see Felt's Mass. Currency), and there is a lot of it hanging around Connecticut yet in nearly mint condition.

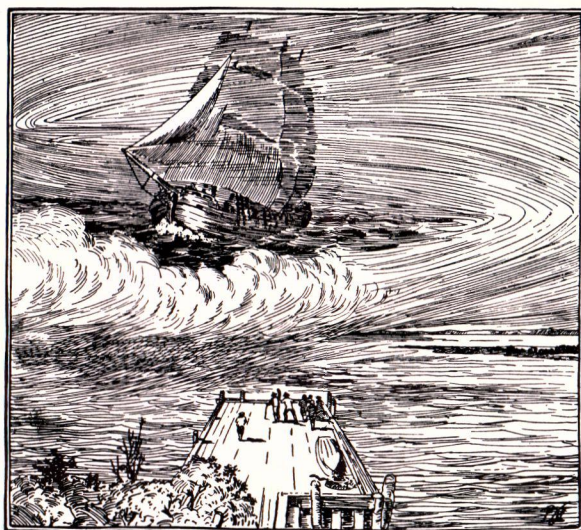
One of the pioneers while sitting quietly in the stocks one day, realizing that the white beads were worth only half the exchange value of the black, conceived the plan of coloring all the white beads black! It was a flash of the same native inventive genius that inspired the wooden nutmegs. He intended no harm. He wanted to greatly increase the wealth of the colony without disturbing operating costs and overhead. He formed a close corporation and let in one Indian on the ground floor. They made him the industrial chemist and let him do the dirty work around the laboratory while the rest did whatever had to be done on the outside. They made an awful blunder in hiring a squaw to re-string the beads at a domestic's pay rather than on the industrial scale augmented with a little hush money. She took some of this private coinage to the magistrate and cracked it open with a tomahawk; whereupon the president of the company was condemned to his old seat on the stock exchange. He claimed there was nothing in the Fundamental Agreement that abridged a citizen's sacred right to make as much money as he could. He thought with this unprecedented miscarriage of justice he might go down in history as a martyr who had dyed for his convictions.

E. D. Sherwood regaled the Albany Society lately with an account of a Scotchman, down in Jersey, who set up a factory for the mass production of wampum out of periwinkle shells. I never thought the Scotch would tamper with a shell game like that. It was a counterfeit racket without parallel in our colonial history. It was also a rank transgression of business ethics to cheat the Indians. Too much

could not be expected of the Scotch, but among the better classes it just wasn't done—that's all. It could not have transpired in Connecticut anyway, for wampum was demonetized shortly after the Pequot War. If one wanted to organize a predatory Wampum Trust, Jersey, of course, was the place to do it.

One could talk indefinitely about this wonderful old State and this remarkable old town, but I leave you now with a suggested new aspiration.

This city was founded in obedience to a heavenly vision. They bought a great ship as the result of another vision, sent her out in January, 1646, heavily laden with a cargo of merchandise and precious souls into the engulfing sea mists from which she never emerged. She never arrived and never returned except as in a mirage which came sailing back into the harbor, the second summer after, until the figure of Capt. Lamberton was plainly distinguished ('tis said) only to crumble before the spiritual gaze of those who had assembled on the old wharf, then fade out into an ethereal realm of infinite space. It was the limpid expression of the comforting faith, the pervading hope, and conviction of immortality as the reward of devotion to duty which lived in their hearts and ruled the lives of these God-intoxicated people. We differ from them in that our faith is diluted with egotism,



The Return of "Ye Great Shippe"

(From Ernest Baldwin's History of New Haven.)

our conception of God is dictated by science rather than fidelity, and we pray for success more than salvation. They were devoutly interested in saving souls and in paying off the mortgage on the parsonage, while we are interested in saving a prodigious hoard of over fifty thousand millions that has overwhelmed the sagacity and the solvency of more than ten thousand banks, and in piling up a national debt that staggers the imagination of individuals and the credulity of mankind.

This is the seventy-fifth anniversary of your club foundation and the eve of your tercentennial. As the founding fathers beheld the vision of "Ye Great Shippe" sailing back into this new haven of rest and reassurance, so I hope the spirit of the Numismatic Society of 1862 may invest your souls with courage and determination to assemble your resources in a community of friendly interest in which each will give according to his talents and receive according to his appetite for coins and a comprehensive knowledge of them.

DUNBAR D. SCOTT,
State Secretary.

The Early Silver Pennies Of England

By WM. G. RAYSON

(Paper read before the Chicago Coin Club, June 2, 1937.)

The necessary research work in preparing an article on the early coinage of a country is of such fascination that at times one's imagination is apt to stray more to the romance and history of the period than to the subject at hand, and as one cannot study the coinage of any country without acquiring a knowledge of its history, its coinage alone would furnish untold information if all other records were lost. Such is the case in the particular study of the early hammered silver pennies of England, those interesting little pieces of silver which were the only coins of that country for 500 years subsequent to the departure of the Romans, who had governed Britain since the early part of the first century.

Prior to the Roman invasion of Britain there was a period of coinage which, for the lack of a more fitting name, is termed the uninscribed and the inscribed. These coins are of crude workmanship, mostly of tin and bronze, some of iron and a small coinage of gold and silver. They bear rude busts and figures, queerly jointed horses with triple tails, chariot wheels and ears of barley or wheat, which may have indicated the agricultural pursuits of a half-civilized people. Caesar, in writing of his first invasion of the island, tells us they used iron rings for money. That may possibly have been true of the people of the north country, but the inhabitants of the south certainly had a coinage of tin and bronze, and the small amount of gold and silver may be accounted for by the fact that they carried on quite a trade in tin ore with merchants of the Mediterranean, and if tradition may be depended upon, Hiram, King of Tyre, who reigned over the Phoenicians nearly 3000 years ago, a people particularly skilled in making bronze and who aided Solomon in building the Jewish temple, may have obtained his supply of tin from the British Isles.

The occupation of Britain by the Romans is clearly shown in their coin types, although there is no evidence of a Roman mint there until the early third century, while their last coinage seems to have been that of Magnus Maximus, who died in 388.

The coins of the Roman Emperor Trajan relating to Britain are of special interest to British collectors. The reverses show Britannia seated, her foot upon a rock, a spear in her hand, a spiked shield at her side, and in the exergue the inscription "BRITANNIA." It was from pieces such as these, telling of the victories in Britain, that the well-known emblem of Britannia on copper coins of Great Britain was derived. To the old Romans it told of a conquered nation subdued; to the Britisher of today it calls to mind the familiar song, "Britannia Rules the Waves," etc.

One of the most interesting of Roman-British coins is that known as the VIRTUS EXERCITUS of Constantine the Great, a small bronze of London and bearing the mint mark of that city, P. LN. (Pecunia Londonia).

Whereas the Greeks and Romans have left an almost indestructible evidence in their coins showing their progress in civilization, the ancient Britons have little to offer to their descendants whereby they could lay claim to any noteworthy coinage. The departure of the Romans from the shores of Britain early in the fifth century, naturally brought to an end their coinage, which, judging from the great hoards found in almost every corner of the country, would lead one to believe they had left with a probability of returning, but the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, the earliest of British records, enters the following for the year 418 A. D.: "418. After this year the Romans never ruled in Britain. This year the Romans collected all the treasures in Britain, some they hid in the earth so that no one since has been able to find them, and some they carried with them into Gaul."

The economic condition of the country for the next 100 years is almost completely unknown, although a silver coinage was in circulation, known as sceatta, a word meaning treasure, which was possibly Roman coin unearthed and reminted. During this period the island was at the mercy of

any of its marauding neighbors who sought to prey upon its people and exact tribute. It was then that the Saxons from North Germany offered them assistance. They came to aid, but stayed to govern and rule. The Britons in a measure adopted their language and were at length intermingled under the common denomination of Anglo-Saxon. They divided the country into seven distinct kingdoms, known as the Heptarchy, the most important of which were Mercia, Kent, East Anglia, Northumbria and Wessex, each under the rule of a separate king, whose earliest coinage continued to be the sceatta until the middle of the eighth century, when the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, with the exception of Northumbria, issued the first of the long series of silver pennies.

The method of coining the penny was that generally adopted in striking hammered money. The silver was hammered to the required thinness and the blanks cut out with shears. The obverse die was securely fastened in a block of wood and the blank placed upon it, the reverse die was then put into position and the necessary blows struck with a hammer until the desired impression was produced upon the blank. The metal forced beyond the edges of the dies was trimmed off the coin, which was then hammered to some degree of roundness. A set of dies or irons consisted of three pieces—one obverse and two reverses, the life of the reverse being short by reason of being the one upon which the blows were struck. For small change the pennies were cut into halves and quarters. The number of pieces struck depended upon the skill of the workman, whose wages were about a penny a day.

Offa, King of Mercia from 757 to 796, is given credit as having been the creator of the penny, which weighed 22 to 24 grains, with 240 pieces to the pound weight. Today there are also 240 pennies to the pound, but it is the pound sterling and the penny is of copper.

The early Northumbrian coins were called stycas. They were made of a metal composed of 70 per cent. copper, 20 per cent. zinc, and 10 per cent. tin and silver, and weigh about 18 grains. There are hundreds of different types of these small pieces. The legends of some are retrograde, and letters are reversed or inverted. All are interesting and have one common peculiarity. The legend always begins with a cross, also having a cross in the center of the piece, with a King's name on the obverse and that of the moneyer on the reverse. It may be of interest to mention that from the middle of the seventh century to the reign of James I, 1603, the emblem of Christianity, the cross, appears on all English coins, with few if any exceptions.

The pennies of Offa, the Mercian King, are all rare. The few known types show quite an Eastern influence in design, such as the decorated cross, the interlaced snake pattern, the lunette and the snake-headed torque. This is attributed to his friendship with the Caliph Al Mansur, with whom he traded and visited.

The pennies of Burgred, another Mercian King of 852, are more plentiful, yet none the less interesting, his moneyer's names usually being in a lunette of three lines. In this reign the penny reached its extreme baseness, no doubt due to the impoverished condition of the kingdom, caused by the frequent raids of the Danes, who demanded heavy tribute, at one time being paid over four million silver pennies. In 870 the Danes forced him from his throne. He found sanctuary in Rome, where he died and was buried at the Church of St. Mary's in 872.

The pennies of the Kingdom of Kent are all rare and are both regal and ecclesiastical, the Archbishop of Canterbury having the privilege of striking money, a prerogative of the Church, which began early in the formation of the Heptarchy. There are some pennies with the legend of the king on one side, and that of the archbishop on the other, so one may take their choice for the obverse by their preference for church or state.

The coins of East Anglia were regal and semi-ecclesiastical. The first regal series was a copper styca of Beonna in 760 and bears the king's name in Runic lettering. Aethelberdt, who met his death at the hands of Offa, the Mercian King, in 793, issued a silver sceat, the reverse of which bears the legendary symbol of the wolf and twins, copied from the early Roman brass, but it was not until 819 that East Anglia struck the silver penny. Strange as it may seem, the pennies of Edmund the King-Saint were struck

by the Danes after they had murdered him in 870, and are recognized as memorial coins.

Another interesting series of pennies was issued by the Viking invaders from 870 to 950. They were struck in whatever part of the country they raided, and it is due to the discovery of a large hoard of pennies at Cuerdale in 1840 that we have any knowledge of the Viking coinage at all. These coins have been identified as those of Halfdene, Guthred, Seigfred, Alewald, Eric and Anlaf. They bear strange symbols and unusual characters and many have reverse legends, while all show the cross in some formation. One type of Guthred has the name of Cnut on the obverse, and the name Cunetti on the reverse. As there are no coins with the name of Guthred and no king of this period by the name of Cnut, it has been assumed that the name of Cnut must have been the baptismal name of Guthred. This opinion is given by the late George E. Brooke in his last work on English coinage.

The pennies of Wessex, or the West Saxons, include some of the more important reigns of the Heptarchy, notably that of Alfred the Great, 872 to 901. All coins of the kingdom were the silver pennies, and in some rare instances a halfpenny was struck. There were in all some seventy different mints and about 300 moneyers. English tradition gives an interesting story as to the origin of the term "Peter's Pence." Ina, King of the West Saxons, made a pilgrimage to Rome in the eighth century, and on his return arranged a grant to support an English school in the Imperial City. In order to raise money, a tax of one silver penny was levied on every householder whose yearly possessions amounted to thirty pence as an annual value. It is said that in later years the popes appropriated the donation to their own uses, and in 1366 payments were forbidden by Edward III.

The long reign of Alfred produced many types of the penny. All are extremely rare, the most popular being those struck with the London monogram. Inasmuch as during his reign his kingdom gradually spread into Kent and Mercia, his coins had a circulation throughout the entire country, and he was generally recognized as King of all England, although not crowned as such.

The pennies of the sole monarchs of England, beginning with Edgar in 959, establishes a uniformity of coinage not previously known during the period of the Heptarchy. To the King's name was added his title, Rex, Anglo or Anglorum. On the reverse the name of the mint was added to that of the moneyer, and London was permanently established as the royal mint for all times.

Judging by the enormous coinage of pennies by Aethelred II, beginning 979, there must have been a steady accumulation of wealth in England, despite the heavy tribute paid to the Danes in the cause of peace. Six tribute payments amounted to 155,000 pounds of silver. If only a part of it was paid in coin at the rate of 240 pennies to the pound, one is not surprised at the frequent finds of Aethelred II pennies in Scandinavian countries. One of the most interesting of his several types is that bearing the hand of Providence with the Greek letters Alpha and Omega to the right and left. Aethelred was driven from the throne by Sweyn the Dane, who reigned for seven months, of whom there are no known coins. He was followed by his son Cnut, who issued seven different types of pennies with variations of over 300 moneyers, and for the first time the crown and peaked helmet is shown on the coins.

Cnut was succeeded by his sons, Harold I, followed by Hathacnut, both of whom issued a small coinage.

In 1042 both Anglo-Saxons and Danes demanded that Edward, the son of Aethelred II, be offered the throne. He was recalled from Normandy, where he had been under the tutorship of the monks, and had developed a very pious bearing that gained for him the name of Edward the Confessor or Christian. During his twenty-four years' reign he issued ten known types of pennies through seventy-five mints. The greater part of his reign he spent in planning and building Westminster Abbey, of which the original crypt still remains and in which he found his last resting place, followed by so many of England's monarchs during the last 900 years.

On his death, in 1066, the throne was claimed by Harold II, who struck a small coinage of the Pax type pennies. William of Normandy also laid

claim to the throne, and at the Battle of Hastings, Harold was slain, and with his death the Saxon coinage came to an end.

The pennies of the Norman Conqueror disclose very little change from those of his immediate predecessors. There are eight different varieties, the rarest of which is the canopy type and the most common is the Pax type, which bears the letters "PAXS" in the four angles of the cross on the reverse. In reference to these pennies the following is worth relating: In 1833 four boys were playing in a field in Beaworth, in Hampshire, and discovered a small leaden box, partially sticking up above the surface. The box contained 6,500 pennies of William I and II. Most of these were of the Pax type mentioned, with a hundred or more of the rarer types, not a few of which are now in the British Museum. A find such as this obviously changes the value of a collector's treasures when one awakes to learn that what had been some rare pieces have changed to a common or garden variety overnight.

Henry I, the third son of the Conqueror, issued pennies, all of which are rare. The Pipe Rolls, which record that period of the coinage, inform us that there was a general revision of the various mints owing to many forged coins being discovered. Those found guilty suffered the penalty of having the right hand cut off, the severed member being suspended over the entrance to the mint as a warning to others.

Following the death of Henry I in 1135 there were two claimants to the throne—his daughter, Mathilda, and Stephen, his nephew. Stephen was accepted as ruler, but pennies were issued by each of them, also by the Bishop of Winchester, and others were struck by the barons and earls who supported one or the other of the contestants. Thus it seems that anyone who had silver to mint and dies with which to strike pennies was at liberty to do so.

The pennies of Henry II were extremely rare until, like those of the Conqueror, a hoard was discovered in 1807 at Tealby, in Lincolnshire. This is known as the Tealby type. The coins, although almost as perfect as when minted, are so poorly struck that in many instances the inscriptions are barely legible.

Richard I, the Lion-Heart, ascended the throne in 1189, and although no pennies were struck in England bearing his name, there is a continuation of Henry II coins attributed to him. The continental denier with his title as Duke of Aquitaine was struck in France. Some claims have been made that he struck pennies in England inscribed with his name as King, and that the coins were delivered to the German Emperor who held him for ransom, having captured Richard as he was returning from the Third Crusade of the Holy Land. If such were the case, surely some pieces would have been discovered long ago.

King John, the brother of Richard, is better known as the principal in signing the Magna Charta than for any activities in the coinage of England. He, too, carried over the pennies inscribed with his father's name, although pennies and halfpennies were struck in Ireland with his title as Lord of Ireland.

During the long reign of Henry III, from 1216 to 1272, the improvement of the coinage is quite evident. The silver was raised to a higher standard, the engraving of the irons or dies was more worthy of the art and a numeral was added to the King's title to read "Henricus Rex Tercius," later changed to "Henricus Rex III." The first coinage, known as the short-cross issue, was changed to the long-cross type, the cross on the reverse extending to the edge of the penny. This was done as a means of putting to an end the abuse of clipping the coin. On the reverses of some of these pennies there are three pellets in each angle of the cross. It has never been positively determined just what these pellets symbolize, but it has been generally accepted that they refer to the Holy Trinity. In 1257 a penny of pure gold was issued, weighing 45 grains, having a value of twenty silver pennies. It was an artistic coin struck at London by William the King's goldsmith, but did not prove popular and was soon called in. I believe that there are only six of these pieces known. Some twenty years ago one sold for around \$1600. Not a bad price for 45 grains of gold.

Following the death of Henry III the coinage of England felt the need of more denominations than the individual penny that had occupied such

prominence for 500 years. Edward I introduced the groat and half groat, and as time and occasion required more denominations were added. The silver penny continued to be struck, but only as a minor coin, until 1672, when regal copper coins were issued by Charles II. Then the little silver penny again reached the heights as one of a special issue of milled coins devoted to the distribution of royal alms, now known as Maundy Money.

In conclusion, I believe that those who have made a study of England's silver pennies of Anglo-Saxon and Norman times, of the days of feudal lords and robber barons, will agree with me that the little hammered coin carried with it the spirit of romance, tragedy and history consistent with its period—far more so than a hat full of silver crowns or shillings, of dollars or dimes of today's machine-made currency.

June 3, 1937.

NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The following extracts are taken from the report of the president of the New Zealand Numismatic Society at the annual meeting in May, 1937:

Coronation Medals—The medallic and coinage issues within the empire during the year have reflected events of major constitutional importance affecting the British throne—the death of King George V, the accession of his eldest son, the Prince of Wales, as King Edward VIII, his subsequent abdication, and the accession and coronation of Prince Albert, Duke of York, as King George VI. In the year 1936 no less than three kings occupied the British throne. Probably never before have coronation medals of two British kings been circulating at one time. Thousands of medals of the ex-King, now Duke of Windsor, and of the present King and Queen have been sold in New Zealand, but, unfortunately these medals are for the most part of aluminum and are not likely to endure, as will the later issues of silver and bronze of superior workmanship which are only now arriving in New Zealand and which are being avidly purchased by numismatists and collectors generally. No coronation medals have been issued to school children by the Government, probably because of the great expense entailed in a large-scale issue of medals of any intrinsic and artistic value. The Government has taken other means of commemorating the Coronation. The attitude of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, London, in discouraging the issue of medals of poor quality metal and workmanship, is to be commended. The official coronation medal, struck by the Royal Mint, in silver and bronze, is being sold through Dominion postoffices.

New Zealand Coinage—The Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister has advised the society that it is not proposed to issue New Zealand coins bearing the portrait of King Edward VIII. No coins bearing the portrait of King George VI have as yet appeared in the Dominion.

Australian Coinage—Five-shilling pieces of the usual large size have been issued in Australia for general circulation, and this experiment will be watched with interest by numismatists who claim that the New Zealand crown should also be issued generally and that, although the denomination is a convenient one, experience has shown that any coin larger than half a crown is too big and heavy for convenient use. The alternative of issuing five-shilling notes has been discussed. Metallic currency has an advantage over paper money in that bank notes very soon became soiled in use and are easily contaminated. An alternative to retaining the present standard size of the crown piece would be a variation in the shape or the color of the metal.

Imperial coins bearing new and attractive designs have been circulated in England, but with the advent of a distinctive New Zealand coinage the Imperial coins, so long in use here, no longer have an interest to New Zealanders other than from a sentimental and numismatic viewpoint.

Centennial Celebrations, 1940—It is pleasing to record that the National Historical Committee, appointed by the Government in connection with the New Zealand Centennial 1940, proposes to co-operate freely with the society in connection with the suggested issue of a centennial commemorative coin and medal, and that a member of the society is to be appointed to a sub-committee of that body. It is suggested that when calling for designs for the proposed centennial half crown and medal, opportunity should be taken

to call for designs for the copper coins, yet to be issued, and the crown piece which has not yet been given a standard design. The society might also consider suggestions for minor improvements in the existing designs—alterations that could be made to the present dies at little cost—so that a complete series of coins could be issued for the centennial year, 1940.

COINS DIFFICULT TO GET IN LOYALIST SPAIN.

One of the minor sports, or petty annoyances, in Loyalist Spain today involves obtaining small change. It takes two seconds to break a fifty, a hundred or even a thousand peseta note. But if one goes into a cafe for a sixty-centimo drink with nothing smaller than a five-peseta note, not infrequently it will take half an hour or more to get change.

In the stores, if one is American and impatient, it is well to come back in an hour or the next day and pick up the two or three peseta due in change. Everyone is honest about putting the change aside to be called for.

The explanation of the situation is simple. Everyone has money; therefore no one has any change. Since the war the circulation of money has probably quadrupled because it is more evenly distributed. Soldiers, workers and peasants alike have money to spend, and they are spending it. In the old days many peasants hardly saw money from one year's end to the other. Tenant farmers paid their landlord in kind. With a few very rich, a great many poor and few in between, a comparatively small amount of change was needed.

At the outset of the civil war, money, from five pesetas to fifty centimos, was in silver. The Government withdrew the five-peseta pieces. By November they had disappeared, having been replaced by paper. Then the peasants began to hoard silver. In December buyers in food markets had to have the exact change, the peasant women refusing to deal otherwise.

There were at the same time rumors that agents were collecting the silver and smuggling it out to Generalissimo Franco. Finally the Government began to withdraw all silver, replacing it with brass. But even today there are not nearly enough brass pesetas. Meanwhile, there was no change; so everyone started issuing it. Individuals, stores, cafes, collectives and local municipalities all issued money.

In Valencia an infinite variety of pieces of paper and bits of metal circulate as anything from twenty-five centimes to two pesetas. For a time a few Valencia cafes issued bits of printed cardboard which were valid only in their own establishment. But these have begun to disappear. Now one sees only the brass and silver pesetas.

Outside Valencia brass pesetas are few and far between. The rule is for each municipality to issue paper of denominations under two pesetas.

The restaurant collective of Barcelona issues fifty centimo and one peseta aluminum pieces, which, appropriately, have a fork and spoon on the back. The transport union has issued tokens for use on the street cars. At Figueras, near the French border, officials found, after printing many peseta notes, that they needed 50 centimos also, so the bills were stamped "good for 50 centimos."—New York Times.

COINAGE FOR JULY, 1937.

Following is the amount of coinage (in dollars and cents) executed at the mints of the United States during July, 1937, as reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C. (There was no coinage during July at the San Francisco Mint, due to moving to the new building.)

	Philadelphia.	Denver.
Half dollars, regular	\$407,201.50	.....
Quarter dollars	782,100.75	.....
Dimes	786,040.10	\$200,000.00
Five cents	275,270.00	175,000.00
One cent	100,000.00	55,203.00

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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One-half page	8.00	22.50	44.00	80.00
One page	16.00	42.50	83.00	153.00
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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

CONGRESSMAN COCHRAN TALKS ON COMMEMORATIVES.

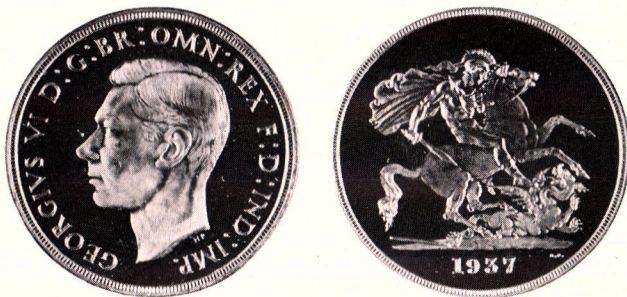
On July 29 Representative Cochran, of Missouri, addressed the House on the subject of commemorative coins. The address was in support of the bill introduced by him, published in the August issue of The Numismatist, to suspend the execution of commemorative acts and prohibit the further coinage and issuance of such coins under any act of Congress with three exceptions (the Norfolk, the Antietam and the Texas half dollars). His address consumed three and one-half pages of the Congressional Record. He gave details of the distribution or lack of distribution of several of the issues that have created so much dissatisfaction with collectors during the last two years, and he submitted tables of four issues of each of which there have been from eight to thirteen different emissions, giving the number of each coined, the original price and the approximate present price, as well as other details. His concluding remarks were as follows:

"What is the situation that confronts the Congress today? Since this session convened in January there has been introduced in the House and

Senate 81 bills which provide for the issuing of commemorative coins. If we are justified in passing one we are justified in passing the others, so you can realize for yourself what is going to happen in the future if the Congress continues the policy it has adopted in the past, and enacts such legislation into law.

"Feeling I have supplied sufficient information to justify the repeal of the old laws I will not burden you further, but there are many more cases that can be cited showing beyond question where the coins were issued and distributed, not for the purpose of really commemorating an event, but for the purpose, not only to defray the cost of the various celebrations, but to enable coin distributors to practically fleece the public."

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.



England—Gold 5 pounds of George VI, dated 1937.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.



Basque Republic—Nickel two pesetas, dated 1937.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.



Philippine Islands—Silver 10 centavos, dated 1937, reeded edge, and nickel 5 centavos, dated 1937, plain edge and thick.

FIRST BI-LINGUAL NOTES OF BANK OF CANADA.

On July 19 the first bilingual notes of the Bank of Canada were issued. They will not be in general use for another six months. The notes of the 1935 issue that have been in circulation will gradually be replaced as they are worn out and delivered to the bank for cancellation. The old issue was printed entirely in English for the English-speaking sections of the country, and totally in French for use by the French-speaking population. The new notes are, however, all bilingual. On the front of the note in the borders and in the four corners the denomination is engraved prominently in figures and words, the words in the borders and lower corners in English on the left, and in French on the right.

The general color scheme is much livelier than in the notes which they replace:

\$1, green; \$2, sanguine; \$5, blue; \$10, purple; \$20, olive; \$50, orange; \$100, sepia brown, and \$1,000, rose pink.

All notes from \$1 to \$50, inclusive, carry the portrait of King George VI in the center of the face of the note. The \$100 note carries a portrait of Sir John A. Macdonald. The \$1,000 note carries a portrait of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The new notes will be the same size as the old—six inches long and 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide. On the face of all notes the English text appears on the left and the French on the right, the name "Bank of Canada" on the left and "Banque du Canada" on the right. The notes are dated "2nd Jan. 1937." In the upper part of the face of all notes colored "rays" are introduced as a background.

The serial numbers of the notes are printed twice in red on the face. On the back of all notes the name of the bank is shown at the top in white-faced Roman letters—the English on the left and French on the right. The denomination will also appear on the back. On the reverse of each of the notes is an allegorical tableau. These are as follows:

\$1, AGRICULTURE, personified by a female figure holding on her knees a rake, hoe and fork.

\$2, HARVEST, personified by a female figure with a sickle in hand, seated in front of an overflowing cornucopia.

\$5, ELECTRIC POWER, personified by a male figure seated on a dynamo, and in the background of mountains, a waterfall and a power dam.

\$10, MERCURY, personified by a male figure, with background representing travel by water, rail (steam and electric) and air.

\$20, FERTILITY, represented by a female figure with sickle in hand, amidst the products of field and orchard.

\$50, MODERN INVENTION, as expressed in radio broadcasting, personified by a female figure.

\$100, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, personified by a male figure showing a child, a miniature ship, with harbor scene and blast furnace in the background.

\$1000, SECURITY, as symbolized by the figure of a mother, sword in hand, shielding her child.

On either side of the tableau on the back of all notes, large figures of the denomination appear.

J. D. FERGUSON.

Rock Island, Quebec, July 23, 1937.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.



England—Silver threepence, dated 1937. All the other pieces in the set of England's 1937 issue (except the gold) have previously been illustrated.

Mr. Granberg Has 1804 Dollar

Editor of The Numismatist:

The 1804 dollars have been occupying a prominent place in an interesting discussion, and I have followed it with more than usual interest. I have been privileged to own two 1804 dollars, both of which were described and photographs of them used in the dealers' catalogues. One was purchased from Hazeltine and was called the *Idler* 1804 dollar on account of coming from one who had served as a Director of the Mint. The other 1804 dollar I take pleasure in forwarding (photograph) to you for publication. It was passed on by Ex-Curator of the Mint Dr. Comperette, and I have in my possession six original letters, three of which are from mint officers who tested the present 1804 dollar to a white heat and pulled on the figure "4" to ascertain if it possibly could have been inserted, but it stood the test positively as if cast in the die in which it got its full form. I find several things in this dollar which lead me to prove it has circulated among our silver dollars for several years. Both the obverse and the reverse bear an equal amount of wear. The figure "4" sets at the proper distance from the cipher, 0, and I hope the able, fair-minded writer will comment on this piece. It will be thankfully considered by collectors and readers of The Numismatist.

H. O. GRANBERG.

Room 3, Algoma Bldg., Oshkosh, Wis.



For the information of present-day collectors it should be stated that Mr. Granberg, the author of the above letter, is a former President of the A. N. A. (1915-1917) and for a number of years was one of the most prominent collectors in the country. As stated in his letter, he has owned two 1804 dollars—the *Idler* specimen and the one under discussion. The coin is illustrated here for the information of our readers. As to its genuineness we would not attempt even a guess. It has several features favorable to that classification. It has been tested by mint officials for the figure "4" and given an O. K. It is clearly not an altered date (at least from 1801). The "4" is too far from the cipher for that. It has apparently seen considerable circulation. Both obverse and reverse are from different dies than any of those illustrated in our July issue.

All the specimens illustrated in that issue have a beaded border, and it is claimed that this is strong evidence that all the pieces classed as genuine were struck after 1836, as this beaded border was first used on other coins in that year. Mr. Granberg's coin does not have this border, but has the same milling that was used throughout the series of dollars from 1794 to 1803, inclusive.

Of all the specimens illustrated in our July issue the Manning coin is the only one that shows traces of circulation. Mr. Granberg's specimen shows considerable wear.

Comments on this coin from our readers are invited.

MEDAL STRUCK FOR THE FLIGHT OF THE PLEIADES.

On the occasion of the flight into the stratosphere of Prof. Jean Picard in June, 1937, in Rochester, Minn., the Rochester (Minn.) Numismatic Society issued a bronze medal, which is illustrated here.



The obverse bears the portrait of Professor Picard, with his name below; above, "80 Balloon Flight." The milling on the obverse consists of 80 small balloons. The reverse shows the aircraft in the air. Above, "Pleiades," and below, "Rochester, Minn. 1937." The medal is half-dollar size.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.



Canada—Silver dollar and fifty cents dated 1937.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.



Liberia—Bronze 2, 1 and ½ cent, dated 1937, all of the same type. The cent is illustrated.

DOMESTIC COINAGE FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS OF 1937.

	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Denver.
Half dollars—regular	5,062,811	572,000	....
Quarter dollars	6,594,890	1,472,000	3,610,800
Dimes	19,213,225	4,050,000	6,932,000
Nickels	38,539,164	5,495,000	13,194,000
Cents	106,521,400	19,900,000	43,500,000
Commemorative half dollars:			
Arkansas, 1937-1936	5,505	5,506	5,505
Arkansas, Robinson, 1936	25,265	....	....
Cleveland, 1936	25,015	....	....
Daniel Boone, 1937-1934	15,010	....	7,506
Gettysburg, 1936-1938	50,028	....	....
New Rochelle, 1938	25,015	....	....
Oregon Trail, 1937 . . . . .	....	....	12,003
Roanoke, 1937	50,030	....	....
Swedes in Delaware, 1936-1938	25,015	....	....
Texas, 1937-1936	8,005	8,007	8,006
Totals	176,160,378	31,502,513	67,269,825

CHICAGO WILL ACCEPT MEDAL INSTEAD OF COIN.

A bill has recently been introduced by Senator Lewis, of Illinois, providing for an issue of medals instead of coins to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the city of Chicago. The bill has been reported favorably. In March Senator Lewis introduced a bill authorizing an issue of not more than 100,000 half dollar for this purpose. Failure of the earlier bill is responsible for the bill for medals.

HAVE YOU AN 1804 DOLLAR

Either

A SO-CALLED ORIGINAL,
ONE OF THE RESTRIKES,
OR AN ALTERED DATE?

If so, send a brief description of it to The Numismatist, with its pedigree so far as you know it, and we will include it in a list of these coins we are preparing for publication.

No Description of Counterfeits Wanted.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to The Numismatist, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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The following applications have been received prior to August 10, 1937. If no objections are received prior to October 1, 1937 the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the October issue of The Numismatist.

- Max Brock**, 908 Arlington St., Lawton, Okla. Small Cents and Commemoratives. Rev. Ferrell Fox, Harry T. Wilson.
V. A. De Puy, Rockford, Mich. United States Halves, Regular and Commemorative. Charles L. Brisley, Harry T. Wilson.
Otto B. Van Horn, 1849 Vine St., Paso Robles, Cal. Commemorative Halves and Gold Coins. R. A. Wilson, Kenneth W. Lee.
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Joseph Coffin, 1182 Broadway, New York, N. Y. General. Moritz Wormser, David M. Bullowa.
O. H. James, 1300 South Glendale Ave., Glendale, Cal. United States and Foreign Coins. S. M. Koepfel, M. W. Alt.
Edwin J. Bacon, 4073 12th St., Riverside, Cal. Small Coppers, United States. M. W. Alt, S. M. Koepfel.
Clarence Walters, Port Royal, Pa. General. Robert K. Botsford, Harry T. Wilson.
James I. Denham, Care Rex Theatre, Port Lavaca, Texas. United States Coins and Currency and Foreign Gold. R. A. Wilson, Harry T. Wilson.
Richard W. Edwards, 3033 Olive St., Columbus, Ohio. United States Currency (Paper Money). John M. Henderson, D. D. S., V. B. Chambers.
Hurray Heiserman, 201 North Patterson Park Ave., Baltimore, Md. United States Coins and New Issues of Foreign Coins. Frank G. Duffield, Harry T. Wilson.
Charles A. Pauly, 308 Joliet National Bank Bldg., Joliet, Ill. United States Minor Copper Coins and Tokens. R. A. Wilson, Harry T. Wilson.
Barnett Fisher, University Stamp & Coin Shop, 4341 Brooklyn Ave., Seattle, Wash. General. R. A. Wilson, Harry T. Wilson.
Lester A. Hansler, P. O. Box 5915, Metropolitan Station, Los Angeles, Cal. United States Commemorative Half Dollars. Robert S. Van Rensselaer, S. M. Koepfel.
John H. Harvey, P. O. Box 53, Wyalusing, Pa. Old Coins and Paper Money of any Type. William S. Dewey, Harry T. Wilson.
Mrs. Harry G. Specht, 31 Stanford place, Montclair, N. J. General. William S. Dewey, Harry T. Wilson.
David Feiner, 8921 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y. American and Ancient Coins. Morris Klaif, Morton Stack.
E. Goodell Sherman, P. O. Box 286, Balboa Island, Cal. American Coins. Adolph Larson, Jr., William S. Dewey.
John H. Grigg, Jr., 410 East Oak St., Greenville, Ill. United States Coins. Schuyler B. Vaughan, Harry T. Wilson.
J. Joseph Miller, 7618 North Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill. Small United States Cents. Lawrence Josephson, Harry T. Wilson.
Charles J. Dochkus, 3522 East Thompson St., Philadelphia, Pa. United States General. Robert K. Botsford, Harry T. Wilson.
Ralph E. Case, 67 Wall St., New York, N. Y. Nickel Coins and Medals. Moritz Wormser, Charles M. Wormser.
Edward F. Feeley, 67 Wall St., New York, N. Y. Spanish Colonial. Moritz Wormser, Charles M. Wormser.
M. Nathan, 888 Haight St., San Francisco, Cal. General. Ernest R. Wernstrom, N. O. Slate.
Mrs. Mabelle M. Graves, 1430 Granger Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. General. Harold M. Bowen, Harry T. Wilson.

- Edgar A. West**, 61 South Fullerton Ave., Montclair, N. J. Cents, Three-Cent Pieces, Nickels and Commemoratives. Edward MacDougall, Harry T. Wilson.
- Harry G. Yaruss**, Care National Metals Corp., 28 John St., New York. Commemoratives. Joseph Barnet, Harry T. Wilson.
- Charles L. Genesen**, 6217 South 75th Ave., Argo, Ill. Commemorative Coins. George Dinger, I. T. Kopicki.
- Mrs. Christine A. Rogers**, R. F. D., Bergen, N. Y. United States Commemoratives. William F. Sunday, Harry T. Wilson.
- Floyd Green**, 1029 1/2 South Rowan St., Los Angeles, Cal. Commemorative Half Dollars. Garson S. Waldhorn, Harry T. Wilson.
- Thomas L. Fraser**, Chepachet, R. I. United States Copper Coins. Kenneth A. Burke, Harry T. Wilson.
- H. C. Kammeyer**, 631 South Lincoln St., Hinsdale, Ill. General. R. A. Wilson, Harry T. Wilson.
- Dan R. Adan**, 20 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. All American. Glenn R. Ostrander, Harry T. Wilson.
- Ira S. Brightman**, 545 West End Ave., New York, N. Y. U. S. Commemorative Coins and Cents. Harry Silverton, Harry T. Wilson.
- R. A. H. Brandt**, 605 Fourth St., S. E., Minot, No. Dak. General. Vernon L. Brown, Harry T. Wilson.
- William M. Pearce**, M. D., 127 West Anaheim St., Wilmington, Cal. United States Coins, especially Half Dollars. Henry Chambers, Ernest R. Wernstrom.
- Rev. F. J. Winter**, 2239 East Crockett St., San Antonio, Texas. General. John M. Henderson, D. D. S., Harry T. Wilson.
- W. A. Carlsen**, 2243 National Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich. Cents, Nickels, Dimes and Quarters. Charles L. Brisley, Harry T. Wilson.
- Val Kuska**, 6911 Minne Lusco Blvd., Omaha, Neb. General. R. A. Wilson, Louis H. Kroeger.
- John E. Fawcett**, Berwind, West Va. General. Bryant Rogers, Harry T. Wilson.
- Gilbert Green**, 894 Belleville Ave., New Bedford, Mass. Indian and Lincoln Cents. Horace M. Grant, Harry T. Wilson.

Changes of Address.

- I. S. Coe, M. D., from 250 North Auburndale Ave., Memphis, Tenn., to 1208 East Parkway South, Memphis, Tenn.
- Lawrence J. Piras, from 1336 Hartford Ave., St. Paul, Minn., to 1601 Hartford Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
- R. G. Randall, from 1346 West Minnehaha St., Minneapolis, Minn., to 1506 Laurel Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
- Philip Feinberg, from 771 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., to 1064 Newport St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Heman C. Lewis, from 2514 Chamberlain St., Ames, Iowa, to 122 1/2 Welch Ave., Ames, Iowa.
- Willard R. English, from 426 South Pike St., Allentown, Pa., to 1019 Hanover Ave., Allentown, Pa.
- J. L. Montgomery, from 3619 12th Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn., to 3549 10th Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Thomas W. Voetter, from R. F. D. No. 6, Fort Wayne, Ind., to 1819 Sheridan Ave., San Diego, Cal.
- C. C. Paulson, from 320 Koons Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., to 76 South Drive, Eggertsville, N. Y.
- R. L. McBrien, from 2234 East 70th St., Chicago, Ill., to 61 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
- Luther H. Whitt, from 219 Irving Ave., Dayton, Ohio, to 2015 Smithville Road, Dayton, Ohio.
- Robert W. Robinson, from 155 West 13th St., New York, N. Y., to 161 West 13th St., New York, N. Y.
- Dr. Ray O. Porter, from 2857 Marshall Way, Sacramento, Cal., to P. O. Box 767, San Luis Obispo, Cal.
- Change of Name**—The Maumee Valley Coin Club, Toledo, Ohio, to The Toledo Coin Club, Toledo, Ohio.
- Correction**—John D. Mayer, First National Bank Bldg., Tyrone, Pa. Should be John D. Meyer.

Correction—The address of Sidney K. Eastwood is 301 Winebiddle Ave., Pittsburgh (24), Pa., instead of the address given last month.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers are again reminded that notice of change of address must be received at the office of the Business Manager not later than the 20th of the month to become effective for the following month's issue. We cannot send duplicate copies where the subscriber neglects to send us notice of change of address before the 20th.

ADDITION TO THE A. N. A. LIBRARY.

The Librarian of the A. N. A. acknowledges receipt of a pamphlet of 76 pages, "L'Amour et le Mariage dans la Numismatique," by Jules Florange, who died recently. The book is donated by his son, Charles Florange, a member of the A. N. A.

Obituary

JULES FLORANGE.

In March last M. Jules Florange, of Paris, passed away. He was an officer of the Public Instruction, a member of the Archeological Society of Lorraine, of the Academy of Metz and the Grand Ducal Institute of Luxembourg—the great numismatist and historian of Lorraine.

He was born in Sierck in 1863 and was educated at Nancy and Metz. He had devoted nearly all his life to numismatics, possessing a large and well-chosen collection. He was the author of several works on history, and many books on numismatics. He was the father of M. Charles Florange.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

(To keep the Directory up to date the editor relies upon the officials of the organizations listed to report promptly any changes in any of its features. There is no charge for listing, but new organizations must ask to be included and furnish the necessary information.)

DIRECTORY.

Albany Numismatic Society, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in Room 300, City Savings Bank Building (July and August, third Thursday only). Willis J. McKinney, Secretary, 62 Sycamore street, Albany, N. Y.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. L. A. Renaud, Curator, Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, Canada.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at the Hotel Henry Grady. E. P. Morgan, Secretary, 1031 St. Charles Ave. N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Baltimore Coin Club—Meets first and third Thursdays at Peale's Municipal Museum, 225 N. Holliday street. George Requard, Secretary, 5907 Harford Road, Baltimore, Md.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meeting, with dinner, last Monday of each month (summer excepted) at Boston City Club. Morgan H. Stafford, Secretary, 343 Cabot Street, Newtonville, Mass.

Bronx (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at East 148th Street Restaurant, just west of Third Ave., Bronx, New York City. Martin F. Kortjohn, Secretary, 10 East Fortieth St., New York City.

Brooklyn Coin Club—Meets first Wednesday of each month. Morris Klaif, Secretary, 4411 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. R. E. Wolsley, Secretary, 349 Oakwood Ave., East Aurora, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. George Bennett, Secretary, 4229½ Avocado St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Chase Bank Coin Society, New York City—Meets third Thursday of each month. C. E. Freas, Secretary, Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. C. B. Sampson, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Atlantic Hotel. Merrill V. Sheldon, Secretary, 611 Arlington Place, Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Netherland Plaza Hotel. Chas. J. Thul, Secretary, 2631 Hemlock St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Coin Club of Rhode Island—Meets second Wednesday of each month at Wayland Manor Hotel, Providence, R. I. Miss Susan L. Marsh, Secretary, Wayland Manor Hotel, Providence, R. I.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. John A. Warner, Secretary, 878 Miller Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Cortland Coin Club, Cortland, N. Y.—Meets first Thursday of each month at Hotel Cortland. J. W. Rolfe, Secretary, 71½ Greenbush Street, Cortland, N. Y.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets fourth Thursday night of each month in the Baker Hotel. M. C. Brooks, Secretary, 926 S. Waverly Drive, Dallas, Texas.

Des Moines Coin Club, Des Moines, Iowa—Meets first week of the month, place and date announced one month in advance of each meeting. L. M. Chenoweth, Secretary, 743 38th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at the Detroit-Leland Hotel, Cass and Bagley Avenues. Earl C. Schill, Secretary, 15 E. Kirby Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Hartford Numismatic Society, Hartford, Conn.—Meets third Wednesday of each month at 320 Pearl St. Maurice Nokes, Secretary, 65 Rosemont St.

Heart of America Numismatic Association, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets second Monday of each month at Pickwick Hotel, Kansas City. M. H. Morgenroth, Secretary, Care First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.

International Emergency Money Club, New York City—Meets second Wednesday of each month at Apt. 6-D, 325 East 57th St., New York City. Walter S. Child, Secretary, 509 Madison Ave., New York City.

Madison Coin Club, Madison, Wis.—Meets last Friday of each month at the City Y. M. C. A., 207 N. Washington Ave. Ray H. Rinden, Secretary, 935 Williamson St., Madison, Wis.

Memphis Coin Club, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets first Thursday of each month at 826 Dermon Bldg., corner of Third and Court Streets. A. W. Bradley, Secretary, P. O. Box 1484, Memphis, Tenn.

Milwaukee Numismatic Society, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets last Friday in each month at 1902 North Twelfth St. Harry Collura, Secretary, 1527 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis.

New Castle Coin Club, New Castle, Pa.—Meets first and third Monday of each month in the Pennsylvania Power Company Building. John P. Boyles, Secretary, 318 E. Lincoln Ave., New Castle, Pa.

New Jersey Numismatic Society—Meets second Thursday of each month at Downtown Club, 744 Broad St., Newark, N. J. A. G. Bungenstock, Secretary, 822 Springfield Ave., Cranford, N. J.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Myron J. Parsons, Secretary, 270 Pleasant St., Northampton, Mass.

Northwest Coin Club—Meets first Thursday of each month at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis, and the third Thursday of each month at the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minn. W. T. Hartman, Secretary, 4416 46th Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

Omaha Coin Club, Omaha, Neb.—Meets first Friday evening of each month at Omaha City Hall. Louis W. Kroeger, Secretary, 3554 S. 24th St., Omaha, Neb.

Oregon Numismatic Society, Portland, Ore.—Meets second Monday night of the month at Benson Hotel. G. E. Nathan, Secretary, 511 S. W. Park Avenue, Portland, Ore.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month at Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 698 Haddon Road, Oakland, Cal.

Philadelphia Coin Club, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets second Thursday of each month at the Central Y. M. C. A., Broad and Arch Sts. George J. Patterson, Secretary, P. O. Box 4856, Central Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pittsburgh Coin Club—Meets first Wednesday of each month in the Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. Howard Gibbs, Jr., Secretary, 1400 Belasco Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Society, Rochester, Minn.—Meets first Monday of each month in Chamber of Commerce Building. S. W. Anderson, Secretary, 305½ S. Broadway, Rochester, Minn.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. J. B. Harzinski, Secretary, 9 Arlington St., Rochester, N. Y.

Rocky Mountain Numismatic Society, Denver, Col.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, unless otherwise ordered, at homes of individual members as selected. Jacob G. Willson, Secretary-Treasurer, Room 15, State Capitol, Denver, Col.

San Diego Numismatic Society, San Diego, Cal.—Meets second Monday of each month in the Assembly Hall of the Electric Building. Thomas W. Voetter, Secretary, 1819 Sheridan Ave., San Diego, Cal.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Paul Numismatic Association, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in the Pioneer Building. J. H. Harkins, Secretary, 114 East Fourth St., St. Paul, Minn.

Seattle Coin Club, Seattle, Wash.—Meets the last Thursday of the month at 4460 Stuart Building, Seattle. C. C. Saeman, Secretary, 11748 Sand Point Way, Seattle, Wash.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Museum of Fine Arts, Springfield. William W. Willard, Secretary, 94 Warren Terrace, Longmeadow, Mass.

Stark Coin Club, Canton, Ohio—Meets every other Monday in the Canton Public Library. Dr. H. L. Dell, Secretary, Box 565, Canton, Ohio.

Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Robert G. Evens, Secretary, 149 Berkshire Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Tennessee Coin Club, Nashville, Tenn.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month. Floyd L. Martin, Secretary, 800 Warner Building, Nashville, Tenn.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Henry Paul Busch, Secretary, 1006 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Toledo Coin Club, Toledo, Ohio—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month. S. L. Szyperksi, Secretary, P. O. Central Station, Box 827, Toledo, Ohio.

Utica Coin Club, Utica, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 249 Genesee St. F. Harrington, Secretary, 249 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

Waterbury Coin Club, Waterbury, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Mattatuck Historical Society, 119 West Main St. Arnold B. Grasso, Secretary, 81 Charles St., Waterbury, Conn.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second Tuesday of each month at Hotel Washington. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Westchester County (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets third Tuesday of each month at the Y. M. C. A. in New Rochelle, N. Y. J. H. White, Secretary, 29 South Broadway, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. Ray D. Walston, Secretary, 3276 De Sota Ave., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets third Friday of each month at the Home Saving and Loan Co., basement, corner Federal and Chesnut Streets. Al. Webb, Secretary, 3701 Glenwood Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

BRONX COIN CLUB—Forty-seventh regular meeting, Wednesday, July 28th, President Sghia presiding. Twenty members and seven guests were present.

A short talk was given by Mr. Hentgen about witches in numismatics.

Mr. Kortjohn was named as proxy to represent the club at the Washington convention. He was instructed to vote against that part of article two, section two, of the proposed Constitution, referring to Canadian members. Mr. Boyd spoke on the matter of candidates for office in the A. N. A. Mr. Kortjohn gave as many details as were available about the forthcoming convention, urging as many to attend as could find it possible. Of the twenty-seven present at the meeting, twelve signified their intentions of making the trip.

Applications were received from Frank M. Schmidt and Clyde E. Shaw.

The commemorative coin committee reported on the introduction in Congress of a bill intended to withdraw the coinage privilege of commemorative coin agencies authorized by laws passed before 1937 to have coins struck on their orders.

Topics for the evening were "U. S. Two Cent Pieces," "Papal Coins," "Coins of Modern Italy," "Greek Coins Struck in Italy," and "European Decorations." Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Arthur: Uncirculated two-cent pieces of 1864, 1868 and 1870; quarter dollars of 1918, 1918-S and 1919-S.

Mr. Arthur, Jr.: Pine Tree shilling, large flan; two-cent piece of 1865.

Mr. Blake: Silver and gold set of Pius IX; complete set of uncirculated and proof two-cent pieces, that for 1864 with inverted reverse.

Mr. Boyd: Brilliant uncirculated dollar of 1794, the finest known.

Mr. Bullowa: Complete Papal set of jubilee year 1933-1934; Papal 5 and 20 lire; Italy 100 and 50 lire of 1933 and 5 lire of 1914 and 1911; San Marino 20 lire; Claudia di Medici 2 thaler and Eugene of Savoy 2 schilling.

Mr. Carpenter: English pattern proof garter dollar of George III overstruck on Spanish 8-real piece; countermarked dollars of George III, round and octagonal, on Charles III of Spain; 1937 specimen proof English crown, shillings, and composition threepenny bit; two didrachms of Tarentum.

Mr. Clark: Sixty coins and tokens of Italy, including type sets of Victor Emanuel II, Humbert I and Victor Emanuel III; coins of Eritrea, San Marino, Italian Somaliland and Monaco.

Mr. Dewey: Minor coins of Italy; uncirculated and proof two-cent set from 1864 to 1873; brass plaque of Admiral Dewey, eight inches high, and 13mm. token of Admiral Dewey with Lord's Prayer on reverse.

Mr. Engel: Seven Canadian bank tokens from 1842 to 1854; nine Hard Times tokens of 1834 to 1841.

Mr. Fibish: Chain with Pius IX ten soldi.

Mr. Friedman: Two-cent pieces of 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1871; Daniel Boone 1937 P and D half dollars.

Mr. Hentgen: Franz Joseph Order, 1849; Order of the Iron Cross of Belgium; Order of St. Vladimir of Russia; Military Order of Bulgaria; Order of the Lion of Bulgaria; civil Order of the Crown of Serbia; two orders of the war lords of China; Canebam medal of Toscani.

Mr. Kimball: Coins of Italy.

Mr. Kortjohn: Complete two-cent set; coins of modern Italy; modern coins of Vatican City.

Mr. Owens: Five Papal medals.

Mr. Pukall: Complete two-cent set in proof condition; 32 Papal coins from 1600 to 1870 from 5 soldi to 5 lire, uncirculated and proof; 1 and 2 lire of San Marino; 1936 Fiji Island penny.

Mr. Rippner: Pattern cents of 1858 and 1865, latter in pure nickel; proof Washington medal of 1889; large and small type \$5 national bank notes with different reverses; \$10 silver certificate; proofs of fractional currency.

Mr. Schmidt: 1937 Liberian $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 cent pieces.

Mr. Sghia: 24 Papal coins, one from each pontiff.

Mr. Shaw: Quarter dollars, 1917-S, no stars; 1917, stars; 1920-S mint.

Mr. Stein: Variety of Greek coins from Magna Graecia; tetradrachm of Philip Aradaeus showing Aramaic graffiti.

Mr. Werner: Staters of Tarentum, Velia and Neapolis.

Mr. Wormser: Naples ducat of Charles V; six duesti of Sicily; ducat of Tuscany of 1832; 10 lire of Emilia; Italy, 20 lire of 1912, 50 lire of 1931, 100 lire of 1932; Papal 5 lire of 1866, 100 lire of 1934, 1935 and holy year 1933-1934; Pius VI fortification of Civita Vecchia.

The topics for the August 18 meeting will be "U. S. three-cent nickels," "Coins of countries beginning with the letter I, except Italy and India," "Coins of Galba, Otho and Vitellius" and "Medals pertaining to bridges." Papers will be read by Messrs. Bullowa, Stein and Hentgen.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COIN CLUB—The 39th meeting of the Westchester County Coin Club was held at 8.00 P. M., July 20. President Dewey presided, with 19 members and 4 guests present.

Mrs. Nixon appeared before the club, on behalf of the Department of Public Welfare of New Rochelle, to present a plan of operating a museum for children between the ages of 5 and 15, among the attractions of which would be an exhibit of coins and stamps, and wanted the advice of the club as to the best method of exhibiting coins, and assistance in giving instruction in numismatics. She advised that our fellow-member, Mr. Laszlo, had already volunteered to talk to the children for one hour each Monday, in a room specially set apart for this purpose by the Board of Education.

The topics of the next meeting will be U. S. dollars from 1866 to date; Canadian coins from 1867 to date, and new acquisitions.

Several copies of Dr. Adams' Premium List of U. S. Gold Coins were sold.

It was reported that Otto Sghia had had numerous coins stolen from his collection; the thieves, however, had been apprehended, and some of the coins recovered. Details of the theft were rather meager, as it had occurred only the day before.

Our fellow-member, Mr. Case, died July 17, and was buried on the 20th. Mr. Dewey expressed his admiration of Mr. Case, who, while unable to attend our meetings by reason of illness, was one of our charter members, and was always with us in spirit. A floral piece was sent to the funeral by the club.

H. R. 7822 presented to Congress by Mr. Cochran on July 12th, was read and met with the general approval of the members. This bill would pro-

hibit the coinage of commemoratives after July 12th on any bill enacted prior to January 1, 1937.

The topics of the meeting were: Confederate notes of Virginia; Coins of the Mormons; Coins of China, 683 B. C. to A. D. 23; U. S. Dollars from 1840 to 1865; new acquisitions. The following exhibited:

Mr. Gutttag: Collection of paper money of Utah, including specimens of Logan Bank, Bishop's Store, Great Salt Lake City Corp., Wm. S. Godbe, etc. Also, an 1850 \$5 gold pattern piece of an entirely different design from that adopted.

Mr. Bullowa: Medal in copper, with box, of the Salisbury Cathedral in England, showing view of church on obverse, and an interior scene on the reverse. The medal was designed by Halliday.

Mr. Johnson: Eight different notes of Virginia, uncirculated.

Mr. Cox: Louisiana luxury tax token; 1842 dollar; Edward VIII East Africa 5 and 10 cents of 1936; New Rochelle half dollar gold plated.

Mr. Bellus: Complete type set of Bolivia, 11 pieces.

Mr. Kortjohn: U. S. dollar, 1860-O; half groats of Henry VII and VIII; Confederate bills.

Mr. White: 1723 Woods halfpenny, unc.; 1783 Washington cent, with engrailed edge, proof restrike of about 1860; 1787 N. J. cent, small flan; 1787 Fugio cent, New Haven dies, unc.; 1790 Kentucky halfpenny, lettered edge, small flan, unc.; 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee in proof; 1795, same, unc.; 1837 Feuchtwanger cent, unc.; 1879 \$1 in proof; 1880 Trade dollar in proof; 1797 English penny, unc., and twopence, fine.

Mr. Rippner: Essays and misprints of fractional currency; Pedley-Ryan dollars and other so-called dollars; 5c. Washington pattern pieces, one cent in oriole metal, and other U. S. pattern coins.

Mrs. Dewey: Specimen of Pu Ho money of ancient China, A. D. 9-22, and one of Tao or knife currency, 400 B. C.

Mr. Tarter: 1796 half dollar, 16 stars, very fine and rare.

Mr. Beresford: 1883 U. S. nickels of the shield type and without cents; also one without cents gold plated; tax tokens collected on his recent trips—Louisiana one and five mills, Missouri, State of Washington and Alabama one mill of each, and Colorado 1/5th cent.

Mr. Dewey: Kirkland notes of 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 dollar denominations; notes of the cities of Portsmouth, Richmond and Lynchburg, Virginia; two 10c. Bishop's Storehouse money of Utah.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—222nd meeting, August 4. Sixty-five members and guests present. The meeting was called to order by President Rayson. In the absence of Secretary Sheldon, Mr. Davis acted as secretary.

The president stated that the club had lost a very valuable member in the removal of Charles Green to Denver, and expressed the hope that we would soon have Mr. and Mrs. Green back with us.

Frank H. Lyman, William A. Owesin, Paul Pennington and Marion Siegal were elected to membership.

A letter was read from Secretary Merrill Sheldon, who was enjoying a vacation trip to Mexico. Mr. Stewart, president of the Milwaukee Numismatic Society, was present, and spoke a few words. Secretary Harry Wilson of the A. N. A. spoke of the coming convention at Washington and urged all who could to attend.

Mr. Rosholm announced the gift of a coin of Chosroes II of Persia, by Mr. Josephson, and the Gilbert-Elder books on cents and half cents and some plate catalogues by Mr. Green.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. Green be made our Denver correspondent during his stay in that city. Carried.

A letter was read from the San Francisco club calling attention to the nomination of one of its members to office in the A. N. A.

A general discussion of the coming convention then occurred. The proxy of the club was given to Mr. Ripstra, and Messrs. Wilson, Hewitt and Evans were given the ballot of the club to vote. It was announced that the cost of the entertainment ticket would be only \$3.

Mr. Hewitt read an article quoting Mr. Cochran, chairman of the Committee of Coinage, Weights and Measures of the House of Representatives, on the commemorative coin situation.

Mr. Frost, in connection with his exhibit of English coronation coins and medals, read a short article on the cost of seeing the coronation processions from the time of William II to the present. This cost has varied from a farthing to more than fifty guineas.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Lanum: A series of Belgian decorations, among which were the Order of Leopold I, the Order of Leopold II, the Order of the Crown, the Croix de Guerre, and the Medaille Militaire, also a frame of hand-made nails used as currency in New England.

Mrs. Miller: Two medals of the recent balloon flight of Jean Piccard at Rochester, Minn.

Mrs. Black: A very fine set of large cents, showing 100 varieties.

Mr. Evans: A complete set of the new King George coins of Canada.

Mr. Frost: Victoria Jubilee proof set, complete set of the coronation coins of Edward VIII, large and small coronation medals in silver and bronze of Edward VIII, penny of Alexander of Scotland, the last Scottish king to be crowned on the stone of Scone, and a penny of Edward I, the first English king to be crowned on that stone.

Mr. Cederlund: 40 French ecus of Louis XIV, XV, and XVI, counterstamped for use in Berne, 5 counterstamped for Vaud, and 3 marked for the Azores.

Mr. Davis: 30 half cents, and two early Indiana broken-bank bills.

Mr. Burnham: A series of dollar-size coins collected by him in the Philippines. Among them were Spanish dollars bearing Chinese chopmarks, pillar dollars of Phillip V and Ferdinand VI, Japanese yen, and Bolivian coins counterstamped for use in the Philippines.

Mr. McBrien: 10, 7 and 5 rouble pieces of Nicholas, 5 roubles of Alexander III, 3 roubles in platinum, 100-kroner Commemorative of Franz Joseph, 2 ducats of Maria Theresa, and a 10 ducat piece of the siege of Vienna.

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—68th meeting called to order by President Victor Chambers, July 12. Thirteen members were present.

Mr. Dunlap exhibited a Columbian half dollar which he claimed was a proof. Several members disagreed with the statement, but no decision was reached.

Mr. Andrews moved that the president appoint a delegate and alternate to represent the club at the annual American Numismatic Association convention to be held in Washington, D. C. in August. Mr. Chambers appointed Dr. J. M. Henderson as delegate and Fred Burton as alternate.

Fred Burton is scheduled to give a report on his Irish gun money at the next meeting, and Mr. Edwards promised to exhibit his collection of paper money.

SOUTHEAST TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—July 12. Meeting called to order by M. L. Love, president. Five members were present.

The membership committee presented the name of A. F. Gibson, of Beaumont, for membership, and he was accepted.

M. L. Love was presented a door prize of a large cent.

I. Van Tassel had an exhibit of various coins.

M. L. Love had an exhibit of the Commemorative gold dollars.

Mr. Crawford had an exhibit of razor money of China and other coins.

The meeting was turned over to the program committee. Theo. Gentil did a number of feats of magic.

INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY MONEY CLUB—July 14. Meeting held at the home of the president, Fred M. Howard. Six members were present. Shortly after the opening of the meeting, our member from Philadelphia, Mr. Magee, arrived, having with him an extraordinary beautiful type collection of German notgeld, superbly mounted on white cardboard.

Mr. Magee said a few words about the highlights of his collection, and Mr. Howard drew freely from his very extensive series, all classified in loose-leaf books, filling in with complete series those issues represented by types in Mr. Magee's collection. Mr. Howard drew special attention to his food tickets of the German inflation period, and Mr. Magee said a few words on sales-tax tokens, on which subject he is the acknowledged authority, having

a large personal collection of these and also having issued a very popular catalogue about them.

Later in the evening Mrs. Howard served refreshments, and several lots were circulated among the members. There was no new business, and it was confirmed that the August meeting also be held at Mr. Howard's home.

NORTHWEST COIN CLUB—July 15. Meeting called to order by President Ward at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis. Fifteen members and guests were present.

Clyde Robinson's application for membership was read.

President Ward spoke a few words about the coming A. N. A. convention in Washington, D. C. Several members stated that they were taking their vacation at that time and would drive East for the convention and tour.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB—197th regular meeting, July 14th, President Spencer presiding. Thirty members and ten guests were present.

President Spencer spoke briefly concerning a few Roman coins that he had on exhibit. Dr. Sargis also spoke on Roman coins. Dr. Mankovich gave a short talk on Hungarian coins. Mr. Gregor delivered Gettysburg half dollars to those who had ordered them.

The exhibits were as follows:

President Spencer: First bronze of Nero, showing the arch of Nero; silver tetradrachm of Athens.

Mr. Gazso: 1, 5, 10 and 25c. pieces of new Canadian coinage.

Mr. Freeman: Early Cleveland street-car tokens in aluminum and rubber; University Heights Village and City of Berea emergency scrip.

Mr. Gregor: Complete set of the small-size notes, including the rare series of 1928 Woods-Woodin U. S. note; Gettysburg half dollar.

Mr. Walston: A set of 1936 minor coins in proof condition; set of 1937 minor coins in proof condition.

Mr. Peters: 5 guineas of George II, young head, extra fine condition; Soviet chervonetz in uncirculated condition; Spade guinea of George III; fourth type guinea of George III, and an 1800 U. S. dollar of the American type.

Hugh Spencer: Edward VIII New Guinea cent; Ponce de Leon medal; Bunker Hill medal, and a collection of Indian head cents.

After an auction of some forty odd lots the meeting adjourned.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—August 4. Members drove to the home of Henry Hunt in Bakerstown, where a very enjoyable evening was spent in looking over many of Mr. Hunt's fine coins. Fourteen members were present.

The club voted to give its proxy to Mr. Hunt to use as he saw fit at the convention, and many of the members did likewise. The club passed on the candidates and a motion was made on the voting of the club ballot.

A rising vote of thanks was given to Mr. Hunt for his hospitality, and Mr. Cunningham invited the club to meet at his home in October.

CHAUTAUQUA COIN, STAMP AND CURIO CLUB—170th regular meeting, July 14, President John O. Bowman presiding.

After hearing reports of various committees, Eric Erickson presented a short paper on "Coins of Sweden," which he and other members of the club illustrated with a liberal display of Swedish coins, mostly in copper. This was followed by a general discussion of that series of coins by those present.

Preliminary plans were made for the second annual coin and stamp exhibit to be held in Smith Memorial Library, on the Chautauqua Institution grounds, August 13-14.

T. James Clarke, Jamestown, will have charge of the coins, and Roscoe B. Martin, of Forestville, the stamps. It is intended to have even a larger display than last year, and the club will endeavor to make it of special educational benefit for the thousands of summer visitors to Chautauqua Lake.

King Edward VIII New Guinea pennies of 1936 were distributed to the members by the secretary.

Edmond W. Holroyd displayed three reels of colored pictures of Alaskan scenery, taken last August on a trip to that far northern U. S. Territory. They showed the foliage, glaciers, waterfalls and other scenery in their natural midsummer colors and were very realistic and interesting.

ST. PAUL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The nineteenth meeting was held July 27th, President Buetow presiding. There were twelve members present.

Miss Mary B. Abbott was elected a member.

Questions pertaining to coins and currency were distributed among the members for answering. This set, ten in number, is the third series. H. Carlson received the highest rating and was awarded the prize donated by Mr. Piras.

The new Canadian coins were discussed and Mr. Buetow offered to secure sets for those desiring same.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to trading and selling coins. Another consignment of currency was received, and approximately \$80 worth sold.

BALTIMORE COIN CLUB—July 15, with twenty-seven members in attendance. Mr. McCormick presided at the meeting and called for a vote of thanks to Mr. Hughes for his very interesting program arranged for the previous meeting. This was accorded to Mr. Hughes.

Ernest H. Cook was elected a member.

There was no special business before the meeting or entertainment provided other than the usual auction, which brought forth some interesting items, for which satisfactory prices were obtained.

BALTIMORE COIN CLUB—August 5. Twenty members were in attendance, with Mr. McCormick presiding.

Mr. McCormick announced a new program for entertainment at the meetings when no auction sale is scheduled. He suggested that an individual member of the club take one of the evenings to arrange an exhibition, talk, or program of some sort at his own discretion. It was announced that Dr. Plummer would conduct the program for the first meeting in September, Dr. T. A. Schaefer for the first meeting in October, Frank G. Duffield, the first meeting in November, and G. W. Williams, the first meeting in December. This seems a very interesting solution for the entertainment program.

A resolution was introduced to have the club suggest a new State Secretary for the American Numismatic Association, and this resolution was carried. Robert Myers and J. A. Walsh were nominated for the office, and upon a vote Mr. Myers was elected. The secretary was instructed to write a letter to the General Secretary of the A. N. A. accordingly.

There was considerable discussion as to the monthly auction sales of the club with an idea of devising ways and means of making them more interesting and excluding useless entries of coins of uninteresting types. A committee was appointed to confer on the matter and report at the first meeting in September. The committee is composed of Thomas Sprague, chairman; T. P. Warfield, J. A. Walsh, Philip G. Straus and Dr. Plummer.

Mr. Warfield offered the use of his office, which is air-conditioned, for the next two meetings during the hot weather, and this offer was cordially accepted by the members present.

Frank G. Duffield was given the proxy of the club for the A. N. A. Convention in Washington in August.

After the usual business the rest of the evening was devoted to an exhibition of British and Canadian coins. Edward W. Cockey had a very fine exhibit of complete specimen sets of gold and silver for King Edward VII and George V and also a proof set of New Zealand coins for 1935. Mr. McCormick exhibited some new Canadian silver and copper currency complete which he just secured in Canada, together with some of the new Canadian paper issues. H. C. Brogden exhibited complete sets of gold and silver for King Edward VII, 1902, and George V's coronation of 1911, together with silver sets of George VI, 1937.

Henry M. Bash's exhibition was a very interesting set of minor Canadian and English coins. George Requard had an exhibit of the new English sets

of George VI in gold and silver and some of the outstanding silver items of Victoria in good condition. Each of the exhibitors had a few words to say as to how they collected the coins exhibited, and as a whole the meeting was one of the most interesting we have had for sometime.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—317th meeting called to order by President Needels, July 1. Nineteen members and three guests were present. The minutes of the 316th meeting were approved as read.

Mr. Fulton, of the Michigan half dollar committee, reported on recent developments. He mentioned that Messrs. Prentice Brown and W. Rabold have introduced our bill.

Mr. Skowronski made a motion that we appoint a committee to investigate what can be done toward using a meeting room in the Detroit Public Library, as suggested by Dr. LeRando. The motion was carried.

Mr. Stehfest donated to the club a 1936 A. N. A. badge.

President Needels exhibited some rare coins and some interesting minerals.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—318th meeting called to order by Vice-President Joseph Kaller, July 15. Twelve members and two guests were present.

Mr. Fulton, treasurer, announced that the Antietam and Norfolk coins would be ordered, since these two bills were passed and the coins are to be struck. They will be from the P mint only.

As this meeting was held on a rather warm evening, it was decided to make it short.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—July 6, President Cunningham in the chair. Twelve members were present. The president appointed H. D. Gibbs temporary secretary.

Mr. Hunt made a report on the very enjoyable visit made to Jamestown, N. Y., to attend the Tri-State Convention.

Rev. Mr. Gillis was absent, having recently been married and gone on a European trip.

President Cunningham invited the members to hold the September meeting at his new home.

A rising vote of thanks was extended Mr. Gibbs for the enjoyable evening spent at his home in June, at which time the members were given an opportunity to see the new coin room recently built to house his large collection, and for viewing a great many unusual coins in his collection.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Gibbs: Over 100 silver dollar-size coins of the world, chosen for their beauty and rarity.

Mr. Butterbaugh: A complete collection of all State tax tokens to date.

Mr. Hepner: A large lot of half cents, cents and dollars, many of which were sold to members during the evening.

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—51st meeting, July 7, 1937, at 8.30 P. M., at the Hotel Tourain, Brooklyn, N. Y. Twenty members and visitors were present. There being no business to transact the meeting was conducted in an informal manner.

Exhibits and informal talks on coins of China, Japan and other Asiatic countries were made by several members.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30 to attend an interesting auction.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—261st meeting called to order by President Knabenschuh, June 30th. Nineteen members and three guests were present.

Reports were rendered by the commemorative coin, auction, membership and program committees.

Mr. Webb gave an interesting account of his trip East, telling us of the various dealers and collectors he had met and called upon. The president called upon Mr. Van der Wende, of Washington, D. C., for some remarks regarding his collector interest. He kindly exhibited his specially made brief cases, in which he carries his collection with him. The brief cases contain album cases.

Mr. Hicks, in continuation of our United States series, read a paper on

the 2, 3 and 5 cent pieces, which was very well received by the membership. The secretary read a paper on the coinage of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico.

Mr. Wernstrom extended an advance invitation to the members to attend the October meeting of the junior coin collectors at San Francisco.

MILWAUKEE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—July 30th, 34th meeting, called to order by Treasurer Keaber. Seventeen members and one visitor were present.

The following applied for membership in our society: Mr. Irving Terchak and Dr. Baum.

The date of our annual picnic was changed to the 29th of August, due to the national A. N. A. convention being held the week before. President Stewart, as our official delegate; Treasurer Keaber and Auctioneer Polzer have planned to attend the convention and represent the Milwaukee Numismatic Society.

A robbery of the coins of Mr. and Mrs. Schram, of Ripon, members of our society, was reported to the club, with the advice that if anyone was offered any of the stolen coins they would contact Mr. and Mrs. Schram.

President Stewart came in near the close of the meeting with some good news for the club. He presented the club with a numbered Cleveland half dollar. The following coins and tokens were also presented to the club and make a welcome addition to our collection: Kansas and Ohio tax tokens; check for \$100, dated May 13, 1818; set of King Edward VIII coins from British West Africa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—August 3. Mr. Locker presided. Thirteen members and one guest were present.

The society selected its choice of candidates for the various offices of the A. N. A., and instructed the secretary to cast its ballot with these choices indicated. Several members have indicated their intention of attending the coming national convention of the A. N. A. in Washington.

After refreshments, the following exhibits were displayed:

Mr. Laughlin: Egypt, 2 bronzes of Cleopatra, B. C. 200; bronze of Ptolemy III, B. C. 300-200; tetradrachm of Ptolemy XIII. English coins, Penny of Edward II, Canterbury Mint, 1307-27; penny of Henry III, 1216-72; Maundy silver of James II, 1686-7, 1, 2, 3, 4 pence.

Mr. Gaede: Military decorations, U. S. Army, World War Victory Medal; Citation for Merit, Purple Heart; Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star; Pennsylvania National Guard, World War; France, Medaille Militaire, second highest ranking decoration of France; Verdun Medal, "They Shall Not Pass." Various bronze medals of the U. S. Sesqui-centennial bronze medal of the adoption of the U. S. Constitution; sesqui-centennial medal of the city of Cumberland, Md. Straits Settlement dollar and half dollar in silver.

Mr. Bullions: English coins, halfpenny, five types of pennies, farthing, three types of sixpence, fourpence and shilling; 10 English medals and tokens.

Mr. Hunt: English coins, crown size, Edward VI, 1551, Y mint; 1552, mint mark tun; Elizabeth, 1601; Commonwealth, 1653; Cromwell, 1658; William and Mary, 1691; Bank of England, 1804; "Lanark Mills" on Mexico, 1799; 5/0 on 8 reals; Cromford 4/9 on 8 reals; Peru, 1793.

Mr. Gies: English coins, 10 penny tokens, 10 halfpenny tokens, 10 farthings, 15 penny tokens of the Isle of Man, pennies of 1797, 1799, and 1806; 7 halfpennies, George I to Victoria; 11 silver coins of George III to George V; four Connecticut cents.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—August 3, Vice-President H. G. Kirkpatrick presiding.

There was a discussion of two club constitutional amendments to be brought to vote in two months.

It was the club's pleasure to hear, as the speaker of the evening, the well-known authority on Mexican coinage, Dr. A. F. Pradeau. His talk, "The Four Empires of Mexico and Their Media of Exchange," was divided into the following parts: 1. The Aztec empire, with Montezuma; 2. The Empire of the Huasteca, with Julian I as Emperor, 1812-13; 3. Iturbide's reign, 1822-23; 4. Maximilian's of Austria, 1864-67.

The Aztecs, he related, had an elementary system of exchange in the form of gold-filled quills, "gold eagles" and coffee beans. Of the three, a gold eagle was displayed, an example from the collection of a club member, Miss Schlenker. As a displayed eagle, and nearly three inches in height, it must have been a cumbersome medium of exchange, the weight of the gold adding to its inconvenience. Photographs of specimens in the speaker's collection of the colonial counterstamped coins of the rebel Villagran, who styled himself Julian I of Huasteca, were of interest, few having heard of this colorful character. His coins are of the period of the Mexican war for independence. Dr. Pradeau also related anecdotes of the other two ill-fated emperors of Mexico, Augustin Iturbide and the Archduke Maximilian, explaining the introduction of the metric system into Mexican coinage during the latter's reign.

OUTING OF NUMISMATISTS OF CONNECTICUT.

The first annual outing of numismatists of Connecticut was held at the Silver City Chateau, in Hanover Park, in Meriden, Conn., August 4th. Oscar G. Schilke, who was chairman of our banquet committee last April, was again in charge of arrangements, with his three assistants, J. Norman Crosby, who acted as chef; Duane Barrett, as assistant chef, and Patrick J. Kennedy, who dispensed the refreshments. He (Schilke) sure put over another grand get-together.

The afternoon was spent discussing various issues of coins, and small groups could be seen in all four corners of the Chateau almost any part of the afternoon or evening.

Mr. Schilke took motion pictures of the group in the late afternoon and promises us some memories this winter when they are shown to us at our various meetings.

There were 86 lots of coins auctioned in the evening, the total sales amounting to more than \$90. Mr. Schilke acted as auctioneer with the help of Mr. Sturges.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.



Iraq—Silver 50 fils and copper 1 fil, dated 1356 A. H. (1937).

Thanks are due to the New Netherlands Coin Company and Gutttag Brothers, of New York City, and Frank M. Schmidt, of Long Island City, N. Y., for specimens of new issues of coins for illustration in this number.

OREGON SOCIETY PUTS ON PUBLIC EXHIBIT.

The Oregon Numismatic Society held its first annual exhibition in Portland, Ore., during the week beginning July 19. The exhibition constituted the most extensive collection of coins ever shown at one time in Portland. The regular meeting place of the club in the Benson Hotel was not available for the display, but twenty-eight show windows of a down-town store were utilized. Among the notable features was a large and interesting collection of ancient Chinese coins, dating from the beginning of coined money in all sizes and shapes, including some rare pieces of jade. Another feature which always attracted a crowd was an exhibit of Swedish plate money from a four-daler to the smaller denominations. A complete set of commemorative half dollars proved another drawing card. Ancient Roman and Greek, foreign crowns, medieval and modern medals and cowrie shells added interest to the exhibition. An effort was made in the selection of material to arouse the interest of the public at large in numismatics. The show was held during Fleet Week, when the city was crowded with "boys in blue" and visitors to give them welcome.

COMMEMORATIVE COIN FOR GEORGE F. JOHNSON, HUMANITARIAN.

Senator Wagner, of New York, has introduced a bill in Congress for an issue of half dollars to commemorate the eightieth birthday of George F. Johnson, humanitarian. The coins would be struck in lots of not less than 5,000 pieces at one time on request of the George F. Johnson Memorial Coin Committee of the American Legion Drum Corps of Endicott, Johnson City and Binghamton, N. Y.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.



Mozambique—Copper 20 centavos, dated 1936.

HOQUIAM HAS WOODEN TWO BITS.

The latest novelty in wooden money has just been issued in Hoquiam, Wash. Seventeen hundred wooden discs, each of the value of "two bits," have been distributed to local merchants in lots of \$5 or more, and will be taken in trade by the merchants. During December the Chamber of Commerce will redeem them at face value. The profit from their sale as souvenirs will be used in publicity work. The discs are three inches in diameter of super-harboard. The designs are by O. P. Eklund, of Spokane.

THE LOW-DOWN ON THE 1804 DOLLAR.

Walter Winchell says:

"The most valuable American coin is the 1804 silver dollar. (There are only 14—the rest of them, it is alleged, having gone down to the bottom of the Pacific en route to China many years ago.)"

Thanks a lot, Walter. As soon as we hear from Ripley on the subject we may be able to get somewhere.

Naturally—

I am proud of this letter

GEORGE M. AGURS, JR.

256 Columbia Ave.,
Shreveport, La.

Mr. B. Max Mehl, Mehl Bldg.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Mr. Mehl:—

I wish to let you know that I am convinced that my Mother and I were very fortunate in having your organization auction our collection of coins. The sum realized was larger than I had expected, and you were most prompt and courteous in all your dealings with us.

With many thanks, I remain

Yours very truly,

(Signed) GEORGE M. AGURS, Jr.

For thirty-seven years I have been serving the Numismatic Collectors of the Country most satisfactorily, pleasantly and profitably to all parties concerned.

I CAN and WILL do the same for YOU!

So write me whenever you wish to buy or sell. I have the organization, **experience** and financial responsibility to make your transaction with me what you want it to be.

B. MAX MEHL

Mehl Building,

Fort Worth, Texas

Capital, \$250,000.00. Resources, \$500,000.00.
Largest Numismatic Establishment in the U. S.

**Announcing
An
Important**



Mehl Quality Sale

**I WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THE VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER COINS OF
MR. SAMUEL H. McVILLY
OF VIRGINIA**

RARITIES OF ALL SERIES

Usual fine Quality Illustrated Catalogs Free to all who are on my "Mehling List."

If you are not on my Mailing List—a post card request will get you on!

AND if you have any coins for sale, you certainly owe it to yourself to at least let me figure with you. Liberal amounts of cash advanced without interest, or entire collections purchased for Cash.

B. MAX MEHL

Numismatist

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In My 37th Numismatic Year!

Capital, \$250,000.00. Resources, \$500,000.00.
Largest Numismatic Establishment in the U. S.

DIMES

1796 Very good, \$7.50. Very fine, \$12.50.	1839 Very good, 35c. Fine, 75c. Unc., \$1.50.
1798 Fair, good date, \$2.50.	1839 O, Very good, 75c.
1798 Perfect date, very fine, \$18.00.	1840 No drapery, Very good, 50c. Fine, \$1.00.
1798 over 7, Very good, \$5.00.	1840 Drapery, Fine, \$1.50.
1800 Fair, good date, \$1.50.	1841 Very good, 40c. Fine, 75c.
1801 Fair, good date, \$2.00. Good, bold date, \$4.50. Fine, \$15.00.	1841 O, Very good, 75c. Fine, \$1.50.
1803 Fine, \$10.00.	1842 Very good, 40c. Fine, 75c.
1805 Good, \$1.50. Very good, \$3.50. Fine, \$4.50.	1842 O, Very good, 60c. Fine, \$1.00.
1807 Very good, \$1.00.	1843 Very good, 60c. Fine, \$1.00.
1811 Very good, \$3.00. Fine, sharp date, \$4.50.	1845 Very good, 60c. Fine, \$1.15. Ex. fine, \$2.00.
1814 Small date, Very good, \$1.50. Fine, \$2.50.	1846 Very good, \$1.50. Fine, \$2.50.
1814 Large date, Very good, 75c. Fine, \$1.50.	1847 Very good, \$1.25. Ex. fine, \$5.00.
1820 Large O, Very good, \$1.00.	1848 Very good, 75c.
1820 Small O, Very good, \$1.00. Fine, \$2.00.	1849 Very good, 75c. Fine, \$1.25.
1821 Large date, Very good, 50c. Fine, \$1.00. Ex. fine, \$1.75. Unc., \$2.50.	1849 O, Very good, 75c. Fine, \$1.25.
1821 Small date, Very good, 75c. Fine, \$1.50. Practically unc., \$4.00.	1850 Very good, 35c. Fine, 75c. Ex. fine, \$1.25.
1823 over 22, Small E's, Very good, \$1.00. Fine, \$2.00.	1850 O, Very good, \$1.00.
1823 over 22, Large E's, Very good, \$1.50. Fine, \$3.00.	1851 Very good, 35c. Fine, 75c.
1824 over 22, Very good, \$1.50. Very fine, \$5.00. Ex. fine, \$10.00.	1851 O, Very good, 75c.
1825 Very good, 75c. Fine, \$2.00.	1852 Very good, 35c. Fine, 75c.
1827 Very good, 75c. Fine, \$1.50. Ex. fine, \$2.50.	1852 O, Very good, 60c. Fine, \$1.25.
1828 Small date, Very good, \$1.00. Fine, \$2.00.	1853 No arrows, Very good, \$1.25. Very fine, \$3.00.
1828 Large date, Very good, \$1.50. Fine, \$4.50.	1853 Arrows, Very good, 25c. Fine, 50c. Unc., \$1.00.
1829 Very good, 75c. Fine, \$1.50.	1853 Arrows O, Very good, \$1.00. Fine, \$1.50. Very fine, \$2.50.
1830 Very good, 35c. Fine, 75c.	1854 Very good, 25c. Fine, 50c. Ex. fine, \$1.00.
1831 Very good, 35c. Fine, 75c.	1854 O, Very good, 50c. Fine, 75c.
1832 Very good, 35c. Fine, 75c.	1855 Very good, 25c. Fine, 50c.
1833 Very good, 35c. Fine, 75c.	1856 Small date, Very good, 25c. Fine, 50c. Ex. fine, \$1.00.
1834 Large 4, Very good, 35c. Fine, 75c.	1856 Large date, Very good, \$1.00. Fine, \$2.00.
1834 Small 4, Very good, 35c. Fine, 75c.	1856 O, Very good, 50c. Fine, \$1.00.
1835 Very good, 25c. Fine, 75c.	1857 Very good, 25c. Fine, 50c. Unc., \$1.00.
1836 Very good, 25c. Fine, 75c.	1857 O, Very good, 50c. Fine, \$1.00.
1837 Very good, 25c. Fine, 75c.	1858 Very good, 25c. Fine, 50c. Unc., \$1.00.
1838 Very good, 35c. Fine, 75c.	1859 Very good, 25c. Fine, 50c. Unc., \$1.00.
1838 O, Very good, \$1.00. Fine, \$2.00.	1859 O, Very good, 50c. Fine, \$1.00. Unc., \$2.00.

All of the above coins postage and insurance extra.

I have a good stock of later dates of dimes 1860 to date, and will be pleased to take care of the want lists of serious collectors, listing dates they want.

DEALERS, ATTENTION

Save money on your Coin Envelopes. Finest quality Northern Kraft Coin Envelopes, 2x2 inches, manila, \$1.25 per 1000. 5000 for \$5.75. White—\$1.50 per 1000, 5000 for \$6.75. Delivery charges extra. Shipping weight—1000, 3 lbs.; 5000, 13 lbs. Send for sample Envelope.

WILLIAM RABIN
905 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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OF

Rare Coins, Medals and Paper Money

Features: Superb museum specimens of Ancient Greek and Roman coins, consigned directly from Europe, at absolute sale.

Also the extensive collection of American coins belonging to Mr. C. P. Reis, of St. Paul, Minn.

High-class material in this sale, and something for every collector.

Plate catalogue free.

Now is the time to book your material with me for later fall sales. We assure you that you won't be sorry about the results and the prompt service.

M. H. BOLENDER

Orangeville, Illinois

THE DEAD LINE

SEPTEMBER 20, 1937

Until the above date I will sell any or all of the following Commemorative Half Dollars that I have in stock at the prices quoted below.

Will quote on those not listed, upon request.

AFTER SEPT. 20, 1937

My prices will positively advance. Personally I do not believe that there is stock enough in the hands of the dealers to take care of the demand from new collectors this fall.

Place Your Order Today, Don't Wait for Advance Prices.

1892 Columbian	\$.90	1936 Texas S	1.95
1893 Columbian . . . . .	.85	1934 Boone	3.65
1915 Panama-Pacific	15.25	1935 Boone	2.65
1918 Lincoln . . . . .	.95	1935 Boone D	5.15
1920 Maine	3.75	1935 Boone S	5.15
1920*Maine	2.60	1935-34 Boone	2.75
1920 Pilgrim	1.25	1936 Boone P	1.50
1920*Pilgrim . . . . .	.95	1936 Boone D	5.40
1922 Grant	2.40	1936 Boone S	5.40
1923 Monroe	1.75	1937 Boone	1.75
1924 Huguenot	3.15	1935 Arkansas	2.75
1925 Lexington	1.25	1935 Arkansas D	5.25
1925*Lexington . . . . .	.90	1935 Arkansas S	5.25
1925 Stone Mountain . . . . .	.90	1936 Arkansas P	2.15
1925 California	2.65	1936 Arkansas S	2.15
1926 Sesquicentennial	1.75	1936 Arkansas D	2.15
1926 Oregon P	1.75	1936 Rhode Island P	1.85
1926 Oregon S	1.75	1936 Rhode Island D	2.50
1928 Oregon	5.25	1936 Rhode Island S	2.50
1934 Oregon	5.25	1936 San Diego	2.15
1936 Oregon P	3.50	1936 Cleveland	1.40
1927 Bennington	2.95	1936 Wisconsin	1.75
1934 Maryland	1.85	1936 Long Island	1.25
1934 Texas	1.25	1936 York County	1.75
1935 Texas P	2.00	1936 Bridgeport	2.50
1935 Texas D	1.95	1936 Lynchburg	2.85
1935 Texas S	1.95	1936 Elgin	1.70
1936 Texas P	1.95	1936 Albany	2.35
1936 Texas D	1.95		

* Shows slight rubbing.

Announcement will be made in October Numismatist naming the winner of the set of Rhode Island Commemorative Half Dollars, as previously advertised.

HORACE M. GRANT, Proprietor

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SEPTEMBER 18, 1937

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Without question, this will be the largest Sale ever held in America, over 11,000 specimens.

A brief idea may be had of this collection wherein will be

Eleven silver Dekadrachms, many gold Pentadrachms, and Octodrachms, several hundred varieties of Tetradrachms of the many Ptolemaic Rulers from the first to the last. An extensive collection of Roman Republican, Imperial and Byzantine coins with practically every family and Emperor represented. In addition a choice collection of the coins of ancient Greece in gold, silver and bronze.

This Sale will take place some time in October. Our next Sale of diversified Numismatic material will be held September 17th and 18th.

Collectors anticipating selling their coins at Auction can make immediate reservations by corresponding with us. Remember we have one of the largest mailing lists; expert cataloguing; prompt settlements; and also your collection is insured against fire and theft. Terms as usual the fairest and most reasonable.

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Jos. B. Stack

Morton Stack

690 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Commemorative Half Dollars

All Uncirculated

1892 Columbian	\$1.10	1935 Hudson	\$8.00
1893 Columbian . . . . .	.95	1935 San Diego	1.85
1915 Panama-Pacific	16.00	1935 Old Spanish Trail	5.85
1918 Lincoln	1.00	1935 Texas	2.00
1920 Maine	4.50	1935 Texas S	2.00
1920 Pilgrim	1.65	1935 Texas D	2.00
1921 Pilgrim	8.50	1936 Arkansas	2.00
1921 Missouri, plain	18.00	1936 Arkansas D	2.00
1921 Missouri, 2x4	30.00	1936 Arkansas S	2.00
1921 Alabama, 2x2	18.00	1936 Providence	2.00
1921 Alabama, plain	6.00	1936 Providence S	3.00
1922 Grant, plain	2.50	1936 Providence D	3.00
1923 Monroe	1.95	1936 Boone	1.50
1924 Huguenot	3.50	1936 Boone D	5.50
1925 Lexington	1.65	1936 Boone S	5.50
1925 Stone Mountain	1.00	1936 Oregon	4.00
1925 California	2.75	1936 Oregon S	9.00
1925 Fort Vancouver	8.25	1936 Texas	2.00
1925 Norse, Thick	1.65	1936 Texas D	2.00
1925 Norse, Thin	3.50	1936 Texas S	2.00
1926 Sequi. Cent.	1.65	1936 Long Island	1.50
1926 Oregon	1.65	1936 Cleveland	1.75
1926 Oregon S	1.50	1936 San Diego	2.25
1927 Bennington	3.00	1936 Wisconsin	1.85
1928 Hawaii	14.00	1936 Cincinnati set, P, D, S	27.50
1928 Oregon	5.00	1936 York	1.85
1933 Oregon	9.50	1936 Elgin	1.75
1934 Oregon	5.00	1936 Lynchburg	3.50
1934 Maryland	1.65	1936 Albany	2.50
1934 Texas	1.15	1936 Bridgeport	2.65
1934 Boone	3.75	1936 San Francisco	2.50
1935 Boone	2.75	1936 Columbia set, P, D, S	13.50
1935 Boone D	5.00	1936 Arkansas, Robinson	3.50
1935 Boone S	5.00	1937 Boone	2.50
1935 Boone, Small 1934	2.75	1937 Roanoke	2.50
1935 Boone D & S. sm. 1934	55.00	1937 Oregon D	2.75
1935 Connecticut	4.75	1937 Delaware	2.75
1935 Arkansas	2.85	1937 Arkansas set, P, D, S	13.50
1935 Arkansas D	5.50	1937 Texas set, P, D, S	6.00
1935 Arkansas S	5.50	1938 New Rochelle	2.75

\$1.00 Gold, small size, each \$2.00
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\$1.00 Gold, large size, each \$2.00
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List 104, Gold, silver and copper coins, medals, in alphabetical order. Will be published in September.

List 105, Gold, silver and bronze Greek and Roman coins, will be published in October.

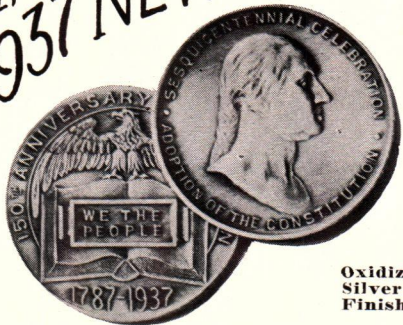
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1931	Hoover Dam, bronze25
1932	Washington Bicentennial, bronze25
1934	Mother's Day, bronze25
1935	Blandford, Mass., Bicentennial, bronze	.....	.35
1935	Connecticut Tercentenary Medals, Government bronze, complete set of 12 different cities and towns\$	3.00
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Saybrook.	Bristol.	East Haven.
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1936	Roosevelt Prosperity Medal, bronze15
1936	Same in nickel15
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Hundreds of higher priced medals in stock.

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BASQUE GOVERNMENT, nickel 2 and 1 pestas, 1937. Head of Liberty r., GOBIERNO DE EUZKADI, value and date in wreath. Interesting and no doubt will become rare. The pair \$2.00 postfree.

EDWARD VIII

Coinage.

New Guinea—One penny, 1936, uncirculated, 37 cents.

East Africa—10 cents and 5 cents, 1936, uncirculated, 62 cents the pair.

West Africa—Penny, 1936 H and 1936 KN; Halfpenny, 1936 and 1936 KN, 31 cents each.

Fiji—Penny, 1936, uncirculated, 37 cents.

Postage extra or the eight coins, \$2.70 postfree.

Abdication Medals (Limited Issue).

Size 2-1/16": Gold, \$220; silver gilt, \$15.50; silver, \$10.35; bronze, \$5.20.

Size 1 3/8": Gold, \$86; silver, \$2.50; bronze, \$1.25.

Bakelite Medallion, size 4 1/2", with the whole of King Edward's Farewell Speech (broadcast on Dec. 11), 30 cents each, or \$3 per dozen.

Coronation Medals.

Tudor rose reverse, 1 3/8" size: Silver, \$2.50; bronze, 75 cents.

Figure on horseback blowing trumpet, 1 3/4" size: Antique gilt bronze, \$1.25; oxidized bronze, \$1.15; dark bronze, \$1.00.

Archbishop placing Crown on his head, 2" size: Silver, \$6.00; bronze, \$1.50. 1 1/2" size: Silver, \$2.25; bronze, 90 cents; yellow metal, 35 cents.

Various types, 5 different for \$1.00 the lot.

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Official Coronation Medals: 2 1/4" gold, \$257.50; 1 1/4" gold, \$62; large silver, \$5.20; small silver, 75 cents; small bronze, 30 cents.

Six other types of coronation medals at \$1.50 or \$1.40 each for the silver and 37 cents or 30 cents each for the bronze.

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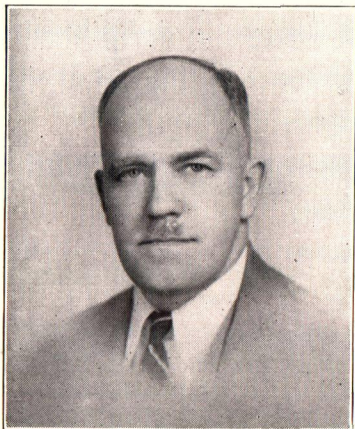
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1892 Columbian, Unc.	\$1.30	1935 Connecticut, Unc.	5.15
1893 Isabella Quarter, Unc.	3.15	1935 Arkansas, Unc., D Mint	5.45
1900 Lafayette Dollar, Unc.	4.50	1935 Arkansas, Unc., S Mint	5.45
1915 Panama-Pacific, Unc.	18.00	1935 Spanish Trail, Unc.	6.65
1918 Lincoln, Unc.	1.05	1935 San Diego, Unc.	2.10
1920 Maine, Unc.	4.45	1935 Texas, Unc.	2.05
1920 Pilgrim, Unc.	1.65	1935 Texas, S Mint, Unc.	2.05
1921 Pilgrim, Unc.	9.25	1935 Texas, D Mint, Unc.	2.05
1921 Missouri, Unc.	19.35	1936 Arkansas, Unc.	2.25
1921 Missouri with 2x4, Unc.	32.90	1936 Arkansas, S Mint, Unc.	2.25
1922 Grant, Unc.	2.60	1936 Arkansas, D Mint, Unc.	2.25
1921 Alabama, Unc.	6.60	1936 Providence, R. I., Unc., D	3.05
1921 Alabama 2x2, Unc.	20.55	1936 Providence, R. I., Unc., S	3.05
1923 Monroe, Unc.	2.05	1936 Providence, R. I., Unc.	2.05
1924 Huguenot-Walloon, Unc.	4.00	1936 Boone, D Mint, Unc.	5.65
1925 Lexington, Unc.	1.65	1936 Boone, Unc.	1.50
1925 Stone Mountain, Unc.	0.95	1936 Boone, S Mint, Unc.	5.65
1925 California D. Jubilee, Unc.	2.80	1936 Oregon Trail, Unc.	4.00
1925 Fort Vancouver, Unc.	9.25	1936 Oregon Trail, S Mint, Unc.	9.55
1925 Norse American, Unc., Thin.	3.45	1936 Texas, Unc.	2.00
1925 Norse, Unc., Thick	1.75	1936 Texas, Unc., D Mint	2.00
1926 Oregon Trail, Unc.	1.65	1936 Texas, Unc., S Mint	2.00
1926 Oregon Trail S, Unc.	1.50	1936 Long Island, Unc.	1.50
1926 Sesqui Cent., Unc.	1.65	1936 Wisconsin, Unc.	1.95
1927 Bennington, Vt., Unc.	3.15	1936 Cincinnati (choice of 3 mints) each Unc.	11.55
1928 Hawaii, Unc.	14.65	1936 York Co., Unc.	1.95
1928 Oregon Trail, Unc.	5.40	1936 Elgin, Unc.	1.75
1933 Oregon Trail, Unc.	10.10	1936 Lynchburg, Unc.	4.00
1934 Oregon Trail, Unc.	5.50	1936 Columbia (choice of mints) each Unc.	5.25
1934 Maryland, Unc.	1.70	1936 Delaware, Unc.	3.15
1934 Texas, Unc.	1.15	1936 Albany, Unc.	2.50
1934 Boone, Unc.	3.95	1936 Roanoke, Unc.	2.25
1935 Boone, Unc.	2.90	1936 Bridgeport, Unc.	2.65
1935 Boone, Unc., D Mint	5.50	1936 San Francisco, Unc.	2.60
1935 Boone, Unc., S Mint	5.50	1937 Oregon, Unc.	2.60
1935 Boone D and S, small '34, Rare set	60.00	1922 Grant Gold Dollar, Unc.	9.75
1935 Arkansas, Unc.	2.90	1926 Sesqui Cent. \$2½ Gold, Unc.	6.75
1935 Hudson, Unc.	8.75		

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OF

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SET "A"—19 coins including the four gold, £5, £2, £1,
10/- £21.5.0
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West Africa—Ni. 1d., ½d., 1/10d, 1936, Unc.	1.00
Fiji—Penny, 1936, Unc.40
The above seven interesting coins, postfree	2.35

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The obverse depicts John Pell receiving the protesting "calfe" while the reverse shows a Fleur-de-lis (modernized and conventionalized), this flower appearing on the coat-of-arms of La Rochelle, France, and in the seal of the City of New Rochelle, N. Y.

One Mint Only (Phila.). One Date Only (1938).

1 Coin, \$2.18. 2 Coins, \$4.21. 5 Coins, \$10.27..

Send order and remittance in any convenient form to

**New Rochelle
Commemorative Coin Committee**

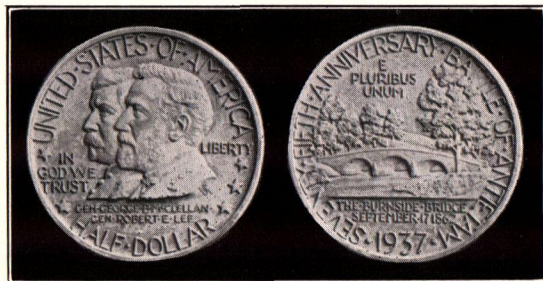
PITT M. SKIPTON, Chairman

20 Summit Ave.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

Battle of Antietam Commemorative Half Dollars

Authorized by the 75th Congress.



75th Anniversary of the Battle of Antietam 1937 Commemorative Half Dollars

Obverse: Generals Robert E. Lee and George B. McClellan. Reverse: Historic Burnside Bridge, famed in all histories of the Civil War. This historic and beautiful coin was designed by William Marks Simpson, who also designed the Roanoke Island Commemorative half dollar and the coming Norfolk Commemorative half dollar.

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1831	Large Berries on Rev., Original, No restrike, Very rare.	50.00

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1850	Straight 52.00
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1860-O	2.50	1862	1.25
1867	2.75	1872	1.25

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 1937—COMPLETE CANADIAN SET—\$1.00, 50c., 25c., 10c., 5c., 1c.... 3.00

1936—ESTHONIA, 50 Senti, Nickel60

WRITE US REGARDING OUR NEW FOREIGN ISSUE SERVICE.

THE NUMISMATISTS—Complete Volumes (1 year)\$1.00

GUTTAG BROS.

JULIUS GUTTAG.

42 Stone Street, New York City.

A Few Scarce Coins

1921 Missouri 2*4\$30.00
 1922 Grant *55.00
 1928 Hawaii13.50
 1935/34 Boone D, S60.00
 1869 1c. Proof 8.50
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 1852 50c. Unc.10.00
 1852 O 50c. Unc.10.00
 1862 S 50c. Unc.12.50
 1906 D \$5.00, Proof12.50

A Few Stand. Lib. Quarters

1916 New Type, Unc.\$22.50
 1917 Type 1, Unc. 3.00
 1917 D Type 1, Unc.27.50
 1917 S Type 2, Unc.12.50
 1917 D Type 2, Unc.12.50
 1918 P Unc.12.50
 1918 S X. Fine 6.50
 1919 P Unc.12.50
 1920 P Unc. 5.00
 1923 P Unc. 7.50
 1924 P Unc. 5.00
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 1924 D Near Unc.17.50
 1928 S Unc. 1.50
 1929 D Unc. 1.50
 1930 P Unc. 1.00
 1930 S Unc. 1.50

Others in Stock—V. G. to Unc.

Your want list for other U. S. coins. Nice collection of Quarters, Half Dollars and Dimes for sale.

WANTED.

U. S. Coins—Uncirculated and Proof

W. H. LIVINGSTON EBENSBURG
PENNA.

UNCIRCULATED LINCOLN CENTS

1909-P, VDB. \$.12	1919-D \$.75
1925-P20	1929-P15
1929-D50	1929-S20
1930-P10	1930-D25
1930-S12	1931-P20
1931-D60	1931-S50
1932-P25	1932-D20
1933-P40	1933-D25
1934-P10	1934-D15
1935 P, D and S, each 8c.; 10 for . .	.60
1936 P, D and S, each 5c.; 10 for . .	.40

TARNISH PROOF COIN ENVELOPES

2 inches square, finest quality paper. Brown or grey color. Long flaps. Made by a numismatist for numismatists. 500 for 85c.; 1000 for \$1.50

SALES TAX TOKENS

A collection of 20 all different official tax tokens in strictly uncirculated condition for \$.50

NEW LIBERIAN COPPER COINS

Just out—set of 3 coins, new design, dated 1937, depicting elephant. Uncirculated set for \$.25

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Any items not entirely satisfactory may be returned for refund.

Postage extra on orders under \$2.00.

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All in Strictly New Condition.

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Collections Wanted For Cash.

United States and Foreign copper, bronze and nickel coins and tokens. Kindly state details as full as possible when writing. Especially desire uncirculated cents dated before 1934.

FRANK M. SCHMIDT

2124 31st St.,

Long Island City, N. Y.

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS—Unc.

Postpaid—ONE DAY via Air Mail

1892 Columbian \$.95	1935 Spanish Trail 5.25
1893 Columbian85	1935 Texas PD&S at \$1.75 (3) . . 5.25
1915 Panama-Pacific15.75	1936 Arkansas PD&S (3) 6.00
1918 Lincoln1.00	1936 Rhode Island PD&S (3) . . 7.50
1920 Maine4.00	1936 San Diego1.85
1920 Pilgrim1.55	1936 Oregon P3.75
1921 Alabama5.00	1936 Oregon S9.00
1921 Alabama 2x219.50	1936 Boone1.50
1922 Grant2.25	1936 Texas PD&S at \$1.75 (3) . . 5.25
1923 Monroe1.45	1936 Long Island1.35
1925 Lexington1.75	1936 Cleveland1.65
1925 California2.45	1936 Wisconsin1.70
1925 Stone Mountain85	1936 Cincinnati PD&S, each . . . 9.50
1925 Vancouver8.50	1936 Columbia PD&S, each . . . 4.25
1926 Sesqui1.65	1936 Elgin1.65
1926 Oregon S1.45	1936 Lynchburg3.75
1926 Oregon P1.75	1936 Bridgeport2.45
1927 Bennington2.85	1936 Albany2.45
1928 Oregon5.25	1936 San Francisco Bridge . . . 2.10
1933 Oregon9.00	1936 Gettysburg2.00
1934 Oregon5.25	1936 Robinson3.50
1934 Boone3.25	1937 Raleigh (Roanoke) 2.00
1935 Boone2.65	1937 Texas PD&S at \$1.75 (3) . . 5.25
1935-34 Boone2.35	1937 New Rochelle2.40
1935 San Diego1.75	1937 Arkansas PD&S, each . . . 4.75
1935 Connecticut4.50	1937 Boone1.75
1935 Arkansas P2.50	1937 Boone D6.75
1935 Arkansas D and S, each . . . 5.25	1938 Delaware2.00
1935 Hudson8.50	

Many thanks to my many friends for their volume of business.
 Now moving to larger quarters on sixth floor.

S. M. KOEPEL

Suite 602 Merritt Bldg., 307 W. 8th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

WILL TRADE FOR UNCIRCULATED Commemorative Half Dollars THE FOLLOWING:

Diamond Ring, engraved White Gold for man's little finger, with $\frac{3}{4}$ -Carat Absolutely Perfect Stone, worth \$250, for one each of Alabamas, one each of the Missouris, one each of the Grants, one each of the Cincinnati's, and one Hawaii (10 Coins).

One Complete Correspondence Course of the Struby School of Pharmacy for one each of '28, '33, and '34 Oregons or set of '36 P-S-D Boones (3 Coins).

Wollensak 20-Power Telescope and Leather Case for one '33 Oregon or one '36 Oregon S (One Coin).

New Colt's Police Spl. .32 Revolver, 6-in. barrel, Blue Steel, with Pearl Grips and Leather Holster, for 1 Panama-Pacific and 1 '21 Pilgrim (2 Coins).

Longines Man's Wrist Watch, 15 Jewels, White Gold (very accurate), for 1 Huguenot and 1 Vancouver (2 Coins).

Illinois 21 Jewel "Bunn" Spl. Watch, yellow gold, for set Columbia, S. C. or 1 Panama-Pacific (1 Coin).

Will give you a square deal. Write if you have them.

A. N. A. 6077

W. V. PATILLO
P. O. Box 207, Hartselle, Ala.

LINCOLN CENTS

	F.	VF.	EF.		VG.	F.	VF.	EF.		VG.	F.	VF.	EF.
1909		05	10	1909-S	15	30	60		1912-D	10	20	40	
1909 VDB		05	10	1910-S	10	20	40		1913-D	05	20	40	
1910		05	10	1911-S	15	30	60		1914		90	2.00	
1911		05	15	1912-S	15	30			1915-D	05	10	20	
1912		05	15	1913-S	20	40	80		1916 to				
1913		10	15	1914-S	15	30	60		1920-D		05	10	
1914	10	20	40	1915-S		20	40		1922	10	20	35	
1915	10	20	40	1916 to					1922 no D			75	
1916		10	20	1920-S		05	10		1924-D		40	80	
1917		10	20	1921-S	10	20	40		1924-D				
1918		05	15	1922-S	15	30	50		Die break			1.00	
1919			15	1923-S	15	30	50 1.00		1925-D	05	10	25	
1920			10	1924-S	15	30	60		1926-D	10	20	30	
1921	05			1925-S	15	30	60		1927-D	05	10	20	
1923	05			1927-S	05	10	20		1928-D		05	15	
1924	10			1928-S	05	10	20		1929-D		05	15	
1925	05			1929-S		05	10	20	1930-D		05	10	
1926	10			1930-S		05	10	20	1931-D			10	25
1927		10		1931-S			35	50	1932-D			05	10
1928		10		1935-S				05	1933-D				15
1929	05			1935-S unc.		10			1934-D		05	10	
1930	05			1936-S unc.		10			1935-D			05	
1931	10			1911-D	10	20	40		1936-D			05	
1932		10											
1933		10											
1934 unc.		10											
1935 unc.		05											
1936 unc.		05											

1935 P, D, S, red, unc.\$.25
1936 P, D, S, red, unc.\$.20

5% discount on all orders over \$5.00. 10% discount on all orders over \$10.00.
U. S. Gold, 1808, \$5, V. F.\$15.00 Cincinnati set P, D, S, Unc. 25.00
Columbia set P, D, S, Unc. 12.50 Alabama 2x2, Unc. 17.50

Ask for Price List of Commemoratives.

Postage paid on all orders of over \$2.00.

EDWIN SAWICKI, 11900 Carlton Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Satisfaction guaranteed.

LINCOLN CENTS**S OR D MINT**

	Good.	Fine.	Ex.F.	Unc.
1909 V. D. B. . . . .	.25	.35	.50	1.00
1909 S . . . . .	.25	.35	.50	1.00
1909 S, V. D. B. . . . .	.65	.75	1.00	1.50
1910 to '15 S, D . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	...
do. assorted, 100 for				\$6.00
1914 D . . . . .	.50	.75	.95	...
1916 to '21 S, D . . . . .	.05	.10	.15	...
do. 100 for				\$2.50
1920 D			1.00	...
1922 D . . . . .		.10	.15	...
1924 D . . . . .	.20	.30	.50	...
1923 to '30 . . . . .		.05	.10	...
do. 100 for				\$2.50
1927 S			1.90	...
1929 S . . . . .			.30	...
1931 S . . . . .		.35	.50	.75
do. 100 for				\$15.00
1931 P, D . . . . .		.10	.20	...
1932-1933 P, D. . . . .		.10	.15	...

**Complete S or D issue,
1909 to 1936, 25 pieces**

Good condition, set	\$2.00
Fine condition, set	3.00
Extra Fine condition, set	4.50
Complete set, S, D, and P	7.50

NICKELS

	Good.	Fine.	Ex.F.	Unc.
1883 S . . . . .	.15	.20	.25	...
1931 S . . . . .	.15	.20	.25	\$.50

QUARTERS

	Good.	Fine.	Ex.F.	Unc.
1917 S . . . . .	.50	\$2.00	\$4.00	...
1918 S . . . . .	.70	2.00	4.00	...
1919 S	1.00	5.00	8.00	...
1920 S . . . . .	.75	2.00	4.00	...
1923 S	1.60	4.00	6.50	...
1924 S . . . . .	.65	.90	2.50	\$6.00
1926 S . . . . .	.35	.45	3.50	...
1927 S . . . . .		.35	1.00	...
1928 S . . . . .		.35	.75	...
1929 S . . . . .			.50	...
1930 S . . . . .			.50	...
1932 S . . . . .		.50	.75	1.00

**COMMEMORATIVE
HALF DOLLARS**

	Extra Fine.	Unc.
1892 Columbian . . . . .	.95	\$1.15
1893 Columbian . . . . .	.75	1.00
California Jubilee . . . . .		...
Panama-Pacific	15.00	...
San Francisco Bay Bridge.		2.00

SIG. SCHNEIDER

1175 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

EDWARD VIII**UNCIRCULATED**

Fiji Pennies	\$.25
New Guinea Pennies . . . . .	.25

West Africa 1/10, 1/2 and One Penny. Set of three . . . . .	.75
East Africa, 5 and 10 cents. The pair . . . . .	.60

U. S. 1936 PROOF SETS—\$5.00**COMMEMORATIVE
HALVES****UNCIRCULATED**

Huguenot	\$3.00
Oregon 1933	8.75
Oregon 1934	4.75

Boone 1935 "D"	4.75
Boone 1935 "S"	4.75
Connecticut	4.00
Arkansas 1935	2.50
Hudson	7.50
Spanish Trail	5.00
Texas 1935 P, D and S Sets	5.00
Oregon 1936	2.00
Lynchburg	3.00
Columbia P, D and S Sets	11.00

1936 Denver Cents, Uncirculated, Per 100	\$2.00
--	--------

Postage 10 cents on orders under \$5.00.

CHARLES H. L. REILLY

10 Midwood Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAIL AUCTION OF RARE U. S. GOLD

To be sold to the highest bidder September 18th. All coins guaranteed genuine and as represented. Postage extra.

\$20 GOLD.

Lot.

1—1911 S Mint. Ex. Fine.

\$10 GOLD.

2—1885 Ex. Fine.

3—1886 S Mint. Ex. Fine.

4—1888 S Mint. Very Fine.

5—1906 D Mint. Brilliant Unc.

6—1911 Ex. Fine.

\$5 GOLD.

7—1834 Very Good.

8—1835 Ex. Fine.

9—1839 P Mint. Brilliant Unc.

10—1840 D Mint. Ex. Fine.

11—1847 Ex. Fine.

12—1879 V. Fine.

13—1886 Ex. Fine.

14—1902 S Mint. Brill. Unc.

\$3 GOLD.

15—1863 Ex. Fine.

16—1880 Proof.

17—1885 Brilliant Proof.

18—1886 Brilliant Proof.

19—1887 Brilliant Unc.

\$2½ GOLD.

20—1852 Extremely Fine.

21—1853 Ex. Fine.

22—1872 S Mint. Ex. Fine.

23—1877 S Mint. Ex. Fine.

24—1878 S Mint. Ex. Fine.

25—1879 Ex. Fine.

26—1879 S Mint. Ex. Fine.

27—1899 Uncirculated.

28—1905 Unc.

29—1907 Ex. Fine.

30—1911 Unc.

31—1913 Ex. Fine.

32—1926 Ex. Fine.

33—1927 Unc.

34—1928 Unc.

35—1929 Ex. Fine.

36—1926 Sesqui Cent. Unc.

\$1 GOLD.

37—1850 O Mint. Ex. Fine.

38—1851-52-53-54 Brill. Unc.

39—1857 Ex. Fine.

40—1858 Fine.

41—1873 Brill. Unc.

42—1883 Brilliant Unc.

43—1887 Brilliant Unc.

44—1915 Pan. Pacific. Unc.

45—1916 McKinley. Unc.

46—1917 McKinley. Unc.

47—1922 Grant, with star. Unc.

48—1920 Two Pesos (Mex.) Ex. Fine.

GENUINE CALIF. GOLD.

49—1855 \$¼ Oct. 4 Stars. V. Fine.

50—1871 \$¼ Oct. 13 Stars. G over date. V. Fine.

51—1853 \$½ Round. 13 Stars. * Under Wreath. Unc.

CHARLES A. McLEAN

Oteen, N. Carolina.

(Reference: Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., Asheville, N. C.)

U. S. Silver Dollars

Some of these may be hard to get after the boys catch up on Commemorative Halves. Attributed according to Hazeltime, but not expertized, so cannot guarantee attribution. Prepaid and registered at prices quoted.

1795	H. 1, fine to very fine	\$6.00
1795	H. 5, good to fine, but plugged at top	2.00
1795	H. 6, hair and eagle reengraved, ex. fine very attractive coin	6.00
1795	H. 6, good to fine	7.00
1795	H. 14, fine, but plugged at top	2.00
1796	H. 3, good to very good, but plugged at top	3.50
1796	H. 4, fine to very fine	8.00
1796	H. 5, very good	6.25
1797	H. 1, nearly fine	6.25
1797	H. 1, fine to very fine, but skillfully plugged	2.25
1797	H. 3, very fine	8.00
1798	H. 2, very good to fine	6.75
1798	H. 8, very good to fine, but holed	1.75
1798	H. 10, fine to very fine	4.50
1798	H. 17, fair to very fair, holed	2.00
1799	H. 5, good to fine, but holed	2.00
1799	H. 8, very good to fine	4.00
1799	H. 9 (maybe?), hardly fair, but fine date	2.00
1799	H. 18, fine to very fine, but holed	2.00
1800	H. 5, fine to very fine	4.00
1800	Some characteristics of H. 7, good to fine, but plugged	2.00
1801	H. 4, fine to very fine	5.50
1801	H. 4, good to fine, but holed and plugged	2.00
1802	H. 4 (1802 over 1801), very fine	4.25
1803	H. 4, very good to fine, but holed	2.00
1803	H. 6, nearly fine, but holed and plugged	2.00
1803	H. 7, fine to very fine	4.50
1836	Adams-Woodin 42, flying eagle, extremely fine	13.00
1836	Adams-Woodin 42, flying eagle, skillfully plugged, very fine	7.50
1840	Liberty seated, slightly circulated proof	3.50
1850	Liberty seated, extremely fine, hardly circulated	2.25
1873	Liberty seated, last year this type, hardly circulated	2.50
1874	Trade Dollar, fine to very fine	1.50
1874	Trade Dollar, smaller stars, probably pattern, proof, unc.	3.00
1876	Trade Dollar, badly discolored proof	3.00
1878	Head type, first year this type, uncirculated proof	2.50
1879	Gold Metric Dollar, Adams-Woodin 1606, uncirculated	8.00
1883	Uncirculated, only partly milled	2.00
1892	CC Mint, very good to fine	1.25
1896	O Mint, very good	1.25
1900	Washington-Lafayette Dollar uncirculated	3.75
1903	Regular issue, uncirculated proof (Philippine Dollar)	1.50
1904	Regular U. S. Dollar, uncirculated proof	4.00
1921	Morgan type U. S. dollar, S Mint, uncirculated	2.00
1921	Peace Dollar, v. fine, P Mint.	1.50
1921	Peace Dollar, v. good, P Mint	1.25
1922	Peace Dollar, unc., D Mint	2.00

JOHN L. DIBRELL
Zapata, Texas.

Are Commemoratives Slipping?

COMPARE THE FOLLOWING PRICES

10 1918 Lincolns at, each	\$.85	7 Maryland at	1.25
1 1915 Pan-Pacific	15.00	1 1921 Missouri, 2x2	30.00
2 Maine at	4.00	1 1934 Texas	1.00
1 Missouri	15.00	4 Connecticut at	4.80
2 Alabama at	6.00	1 Arkansas P (1935)	2.65
3 Norse thin at	3.00	1 Arkansas S (1935)	5.00
3 Grant at	2.00	1 Arkansas D (1935)	5.00
1 Monroe	1.25	1 Arkansas (Robinson)	2.25
1 Huguenot	3.50	1 1936 Arkansas	2.00
1 Lexington	1.50	1 1936 Arkansas S	2.00
3 Stone Mountain at . . . . .	.80	3 1936 Oregon P at	3.75
1 California at	1.00	1 1936 Providence P	1.90
2 Vancouver at	7.25	4 Long Island at	1.85
5 Norse, thick at	1.00	6 York, Maine at	1.75
1 Sesqui at	1.50	6 Frisco Bridge at	2.40
5 1926 Oregon at	1.25	1 Gettysburg	2.15
2 1926 Oregon S at	1.25	5 Cleveland at	1.35
3 Bennington at	2.75	4 Elgin at	1.50
1 Hawaii	13.00	8 Wisconsin at	1.75
1 1933 Oregon	9.50	250 Columbians, ex. fine to Un-	
1 1934 Oregon	5.00	circulated, at . . . . .	.85

Postage extra on all orders. Orders filled as received.

ARTHUR D. WHITE

Central High School, St. Paul, Minn.
A. N. A. 5712.

FOR SALE

Quarters, Brilliant Uncirculated

1917-P I	\$3.00	1917-S I	\$17.50
1917-D I	7.50	1917-P II	10.00
1917-D II	10.00	1920-S	12.50
1924-D	15.00	1925-P	1.50
1926-D	2.50	1927-D	2.50
1928-S	1.00	1928-D	2.50
1930-P	1.50	1930-S	1.50
1932-P . . . . .	.50	1932-S or D	1.00
1934-P . . . . .	.50	1934-D	1.75
1935-P, S or D . . . . .	.50		
1936-P, S or D . . . . .	.45		

HALF CENTS

1793 Fair, Date VG	\$4.00
1794 VG, Rev. and Date Fine	4.00
1795 VG, Date Fine, 1795	3.25
1804 Stemless Wreath, Plain 4, F. . . . .	.75
1804 Stems, Crosslet 4, VG . . . . .	.50
1806 Stemless, small 6, Fine . . . . .	.75
1806 Stems, Large 6, VG . . . . .	.50
1808 Perfect Date, VG . . . . .	.75
1809 Fine . . . . .	.50
1826 Fine . . . . .	.75
1828 13 Stars, VG., 25c. Fine . . . . .	.40
1832 VF . . . . .	.50
1834 Fine . . . . .	.40
1835 Fine . . . . .	.40
1825 Fine . . . . .	.75
1829 Fine . . . . .	.40
1833 VF . . . . .	.50
Very Fine . . . . .	.50

Postage and insurance extra on all orders under \$5.00. Send stamped envelope for complete price list on cents, commemoratives, etc.

L. H. RIGGS

5006 Brookville Road, Indianapolis, Ind.

COIN ENVELOPES

SIZE OF DIAGRAM BELOW

DENOMINATION
DATE AND DESCRIPTION
DATE PURCHASED
FROM WHOM PURCH'D
PRICE PAID

	PER 1000
BOND, PRINTED LIKE ABOVE	\$3.50
KRAFT, PRINTED LIKE ABOVE	3.25
MANILA, PRINTED LIKE ABOVE	3.00
BOND, PLAIN, NOT PRINTED	2.00
KRAFT, PLAIN, NOT PRINTED	1.75
MANILA, PLAIN, NOT PRINTED	1.50

J. W. STOWELL PTG. Co.
FEDERALSBURG, MARYLAND

SPECIAL

1937, King Geo. VI, Canadian coins, brilliant unc., special selection:
1c., 5c., 10c., 25c. pieces\$.65
Half dollars90
Silver dollars 1.40

All plus 15c. for registration.

We are giving free with every set of the above one commemorative medal of Capt. Jos. Brant, 1742-1807.

We can now supply the complete set of George VI, Canadian coins in proof condition, all beautifully mounted in containers. The proof sets consist of 1c. to \$1.00. Price of same, \$4.50, plus 35c. for postage and reg. These proofs will soon be very scarce, as only a small issue of same.

UNITED STATES, LARGE CENTS.

1800 Perfect date, good	\$1.40
1801 Perfect die, very good	2.00
1802 Perfect dies, good to fine, 50c. Fine	1.40
1803 Large fraction, good 60c. F.	1.40
1803 Stemless wreath, good	1.60
1803 Large date and fraction, fine.	15.00
1805 Perfect 1, fine	6.25
1806 Good, \$1.60. Fine	6.00
1807 Comet variety, good	1.10
1808 Good, \$1.70. Fine	5.00
1810 Perfect date, very good .....	.75
1812 Large date, V. G., 50c. Fine.	1.00
1813 Scarce date, good, \$1.00. Fine, \$2.25. Very fine	3.25
1816 Fine, 35c. Very fine, \$1.10. Extra fine	2.00
1817-18-19 Good, 30c. Fine, 40c. Very fine, 75c. Extra fine	1.15
1821 Compact date, about good, \$1.15. Good to fine	2.75
1822 Wide date, very good, 40c. Fine, 75c. Extra fine	3.00
1824 Wide date, good, 85c. Fine.	1.75
1826 Wide or compact dates, very good, 35c. Fine, 85c. Very fine, \$1.45. Extra fine	2.25

For later dates and prices on all U. S. coins send for our new Bargain list.

1936 Lincoln cents, Philadelphia mint, brilliant, unc., 5 cents each. 10 to each customer.

We have a great assortment of Canadian store cards of all miscellaneous designs in alum., brass, copper. All are unc. Prices range 5c. to 15c. each.

Also carry a full line of Canadian coins, per the Breton Catalogue. Also have coins of Great Britain, Scotland, Ireland, etc., from 900 to 1900, also of British possessions and foreign countries. Send your list of coins wanted and we will quote prices on same.

Your wants solicited.

BERT KOPER

A. N. A. 6002.
PARK COIN SHOP.
377 Henderson Highway,
Winnipeg, Canada.

WANTED:

Mexican Old Style Pesos and Pillar Dollars, Silver.

A building collapsed in Philadelphia. The workmen clearing away debris found buried a hoard of Pillar Dollars, probably buried 100 to 150 years ago. Some are beautiful uncirculated. Result: Windau gets nice lot of Pillar Dollars. You do not have to have a house collapse in your city to locate some Pillar Dollars or pesos to sell to me.

ED. H. WINDAU,

1565 E. 17th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE

Will those interested in Small Cents please refer to my ad. in July issue on page 783. I will continue the bargain prices for the month of September. Have all other dates in Lincoln Cents.

LARGE CENTS.

Have fairly complete stock on hand, priced reasonable. Send list of your wants and condition desired.

NICKELS.

1883 Without "Cents," Fine to V.F. ....	.15
1883 With "Cents," Fine to V. F. ....	.20
1887 Fine to V. F. ....	.15
1893 Fine to V. F. ....	.20
1914-1915 P, Fine to V. F. ....	.30
1914 S, Good to Fine .....	.30
1916 D-1916 S, Good to Fine .....	.20
1917 S, Good to Fine .....	.35
1917 D, Good to Fine .....	.25
1918 P-1919 P, Good to Fine .....	.15
1919 S-1919 D, Good to Fine .....	.30
1920 S-1920 D, Good to Fine .....	.30
1921 P, Good to Fine .....	.15
1921 S-1923 S, Good to Fine .....	.30
1924 S-1924 D, Good to Fine35
1925 S-1925 D, Good to Fine30
1926 S-1927 S-1927 D, Good to Fine ..	.25

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1917 Type I, V. F.	1.50
1917 D, Type II, Good	1.75
1918 P, Fine	3.00
1919 D, Good	1.50
1920 P, Fine	1.50
1920 S, V. F.	3.00
1920 S, Ex. F.	4.00
1924 D, V. F.	2.25
1924 P, G.	1.00
1924 D, V. G. to F.	1.00
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1926 S, G.65
1926 S, V. G. to F.	1.25
1927 S, Ex. F.	2.50
1928 S, F. to V. F., 60c. Unc.	1.00
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Large Cents: 1800, F., \$2.00; 1808, Fair, 50c.; 1812, s. d., V. G., 55c.; 1807, 15 s., V. G., 50c.
Half Dime: 1872-S, Good, 50c.
20c. Pieces: 1875-S, F., 95c.; 1876, F., \$1.35.
Quarter Dol.: 1831, s. l.; 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, Fine, \$1.00 ea.; 1895, 1898, 1900, 1906, 1907, 1911, Unc., \$1.25 ea.; 1907-D, 1916, old style, Unc., \$1.50; 1918-D, F., \$2.00; 1924, F., \$1.00.
Half Dol.: 1807, old style, F., \$2.25.
Silver Dol.: 1878-S, V. F., \$1.35.
\$3.00 Gold: 1854-O, V. F., \$8.50; 1857-S, F., \$8.50; 1869, V. F., \$11.00; 1870, V. F., edge mounted, \$7.00; 1889, V. F., \$10.00.
\$2.50 Gold: 1926 Sesqui, Ex. F., \$6.00.
\$20.00 Gold: 1907, L. H., Ex. F., \$38.50;
MCMVII St. Gaudens, Ex. F., \$42.00;
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10 Indian wampum 8,000 years old,
20c. 10 diff. fine broken-bank bills, 80c.
5 diff. fine Confederate bills, 40c. 5
diff. queer State tax tokens, 10c. 10
diff. fine foreign coins, 15c. 5 diff. an-
cient Indian money, 10c. Ancient Tem-
ple mound birdpoint, perfect, 15c. Bead-
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Minerals, Fossils, Catalogue, 5c. Lem-
ley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas.

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1877 Good, \$1.00; V. G., \$1.50; Fine, \$2.00; V. F.	\$3.00
1908 S Indian head, Fine75
1909 S Indian head, Unc.	3.50
1909 S, V. D. B., Unc.	2.50
1910 S Unc.35
1911 S Unc.	1.00
1912 S Unc.	1.00
1917 S Unc.	1.00
1919 S Unc., \$1.35; D Unc. . .	.75
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- 1921 Pilgrim.
- 1928 Hawaii.
- 1928 Oregon Trail.
- 1933 Oregon Trail.
- 1935 Boone D and S Mints.
- 1935 Hudson.
- 1935 '34 Boone, D and S Mints.
- 1936 Boone D and S Mints.
- 1936 Oregon Trail S Mint.
- 1936 Cincinnati P and S Mints.
- 1937 Arkansas P, D, S Mints.

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188420	.90	1.00
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188715	.45	.70
188815	.90	1.00
188915	.45	.70
189015	.45	.70
189115	.45	.70
189220	.70	.80
189310	.45	.70
189420	.70	.80
189515	.70	.80
189610	.70	.75
189715	.70	.75
189820	.90	1.00
189910	.70	.75
190010	.70	.75
190110	.45	.70
190210	.45	.70
190310	.45	.70
190410	.45	.70
190510	.35	.70
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PROOF CENTS FOR SALE

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1909-P, Plain, Proof, each	... \$1.00
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Mint-marked Lincoln cents, various dates good to fine condition, \$2 per 100.

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1911-12-13-15-16-17-18-19-20
1921-22-25-26-27-28-29-30-31
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1849 Five Dollars Gold

Bids will be accepted on the above coin, which is well struck and in very fine condition, because the same family has carefully held it since it was minted in 1849. The coin does not have the usually scuffed surface which mars so many early territorial coins. This is truly a piece worthy to grace the finest of collections and is a coin that is becoming increasingly hard to obtain, particularly one in this fine condition.

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SET OF 3 COINS, UNC.

Murphy-Queson Peso

Roosevelt-Queson Peso

Murphy-Queson 50 Cts.

\$6.50 SET.

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Silver \$3.50
Bronze 1.50

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90 per cent. of this collection bristling with beautiful specimens, particularly Grant *, Missouri 2x4, Alabama 2x2, etc. Collection assembled from leading dealers in the U. S. A., including Max Mehl, from whom I purchased the Grant *, and who informed me it was the finest he had ever seen. Also from Rasmussen, Stack's, Gonzales, Stecher, Skinner, Meltzer, Lichenstein and others. It took me two years to assemble this masterpiece collection.

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1.00 1916 McKinley.
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1.00 1904 Lewis and Clark.
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I also need 1911-D Quarter Eagle.

If interested in making a trade,
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1855 Pattern Cent, was Proof, now
Unc. 4.50
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1888 S Mint \$20 Gold piece, very
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Philippine Set Commems., Special. 7.50

Wanted—Complete set of Unc. Commemorative Gold, omitting Sesqui \$2.50 piece. Quote lowest price. Quote prices on Unc. Quarters and Dimes.

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½ Dimes—1797, 15 stars, very fair, everything clear, \$3.00; 1800, nice dates, worn little on rev., \$3.25; 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, Bust types, 25c. each or 9 for \$2.00, good or better; others above 1837, 15c. each or 7 for \$1.00, or \$12.00 a hundred. Have some unc. and proof, also. Write for prices.

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1842-D Quarter Eagle (\$2½ Gold) in Fine Condition. \$20.00 cash or trade for Uncirculated 1915 Panama-Pacific and 1936 Cincinnati Commemorative half dollars (two coins).

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bright copper, nickel and silver

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Catalogs Free

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1918 Lincoln99
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1925 P, 1926 P, 1929 S, 1930 P; the four, \$1.00. 5 sets, \$4.50.

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FOR SALE.

I have some rare and desirable coins of each of the following. Send for list of what you want:

- 1—U. S. Gold Quarter Eagles.
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New Guinea, Fiji, East Africa, W. Africa, complete, seven coins . .	\$2.50
Lafayette Dollar, Unc.	4.50
Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar, Unc. .	4.85
Pan.-Pacific Expo. Medals, silver. .	4.75
Panama-Pacific Medal, gold plated .	4.00
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Merritt Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

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Will trade or purchase your duplicates for my collection. Kindly furnish list indicating date, condition and price desired.

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1859-O, 1860-O, 1871, 1921, 1924, 1934,
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Unc.

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1813, 1814, 1818, 1824, 1826, 1827, 1830,
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WITH STAR**

UNCIRCULATED—BRIGHT
State lowest cash price.

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WITH EVERY TRANSACTION**

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Trade Dollars	1.45
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SEE PAGE 817

THIS ISSUE

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